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VOL. XII NO. 70 BOMBAY SATURDAY MARCH 22 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd Mar	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
5th Apr.	NALDERA*		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra steamer ..	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
3rd May	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NAKUNDA x	16,227
7th June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x ..	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN*	20,700

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
X Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
23rd ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
27th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
11th July	DUMANA	8,600
25th ,,	MODASA	8,986

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

24th March	BANGALA	3,948
12th April	ALIPORE*	5,273
19th ,,	NAGPORE*	5,283
26th ,,	PERIM*	7,648
30th ,,	KIDDERPORE* ..	5,334
5th May	SICILIA§	6,813
26th ,,	SOUDAN§	6,696
7th July	SICILIA § — ..	6,813
28th ,,	SOUDAN§ ..	6,696

§ Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	
21st March ..	VARSOVA ..	Busr[illegible]shi.
21st ,, ..	COLABA ..	Calcutt[illegible] Colombo[illegible]dras. [illegible] a.m.
22nd ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karwar via K'war. 9-30 a.m.
24th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war. 10 a.m.
26th ,, ..	BAMORA	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
2nd April ..	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.

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Managing Director

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 ...	27,40,335
Reserve Fund	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
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LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
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Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 59,85,000
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
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2½ per cent per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Managing Agents:—
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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen	74,500,000

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Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
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LONDON AGENTS:
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
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Baghdad	Hillah
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Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

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Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

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(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	$50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP ...	$20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING	£ 4,500,000
SILVER	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

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Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Deiren	Manila	Tientsin
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Hamburg	Peking	Visilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

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880×120	B.E.	106	0	15	8
30×3½	B.E.	65	10	9	5
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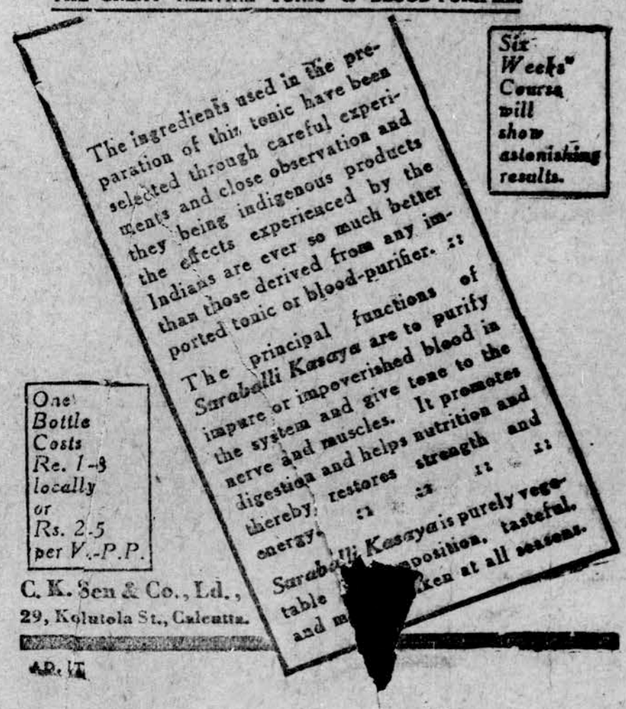
The ingredients used in the preparation of this tonic have been selected through careful experiments and close observation and they being indigenous products the effects experienced by the Indians are ever so much better than those derived from any imported tonic or blood-purifier. The principal functions of Suraballi Kasaya are to purify impure or impoverished blood in the system and give tone to the nerve and muscles. It promotes digestion and helps nutrition and thereby restores strength and energy. Suraballi Kasaya is purely vegetable composition, tasteful, and may be taken at all seasons.
Six Weeks' Course will show astonishing results.
One Bottle Costs Re. 1-8 locally or Rs. 2-5 per V.-P.P.

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COOKING STOVES AND RANGES.
HEATERS AND HOT WATER BOILERS.
To burn coal or wood fuel.

Also Blue Flame Wickless oil Stoves & ovens.

CLUBWALLA & Co.,

10, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY .. ..

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Nodular, Tubercular, Anaesthetic, Para or mixed is promptly cured by internal and external specifics including those of fumigation and bath for 45 days' use at Rs. 15 per set. Postage extra.

Dr. Fernandes, Major M.D., I.M.S., Professor of Dermatology, Grant Medical College, Bombay in examining a patient under treatment says in his report:—She says she is hopeful of a complete recovery.

LEUCODERMA

or white patches, due to loss of pigmentation or colouring matter in the blood or other causes cured by specifics, internal and external at Rs. 10 per set. Postage extra.

Mr. J. L. Proctor, Ripon Road, Bombay, has cured my white patches entirely. Dr. B. M. MISRA, L.M.S., Police Hospital Puri:—"I have used your medicines in two cases and found good result.

BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS
BHAGALPUR.

Art is Admired Everywhere.
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
(Princess Street, BOMBAY.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

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For the coming season we are showing new stocks, woollen, silk, and cotton.

Cut and Fit Guaranteed.

A. R. ABDURREHMAN & CO.
Gents' Tailors and Outfitters
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PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove Prices have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 10/- only. Postage extra.

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Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

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KEEP TIME TO THE VERY MINUTE
SOLD UNDER VALUE REFUND GUARANTEE

At Prices unobtainable elsewhere
Illustrated Catalogue sent on request

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ELECTRIC

FANS
FIXTURES
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KETTLES, IRONS, ETC.

THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

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Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No.....,.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE, strong in Sanskrit, age exceeding 30 years. Pay according to qualifications. THE CHIEF SECRETARY. Jainashram, Choti Sadri (Mewar).
A R10070

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR, knowledge of Hindustani essential, one with Gujerati knowledge preferred. Apply stating terms, BOMBAY PHARMACY, 24D, TSEEKAI MG. TAULAY STREET, RANGOON.
A 10041

WANTED—An elderly Hindu MEDICAL MAN or a fairly educated man to stay with an invalid gentleman as his companion. Remuneration Rs. 150/-. Apply to Box No. 110, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19151

WANTED—A MUSSALMAN or a HINDU SECRETARY, must be strong in English and know Urdu, Shorthand and type writing. Apply Box No. 300, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A CLERK for a Chemists Shop one familiar with drug line preferred, fast and neat handwriting essential. Apply own handwriting to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 10082

WANTED—GENTLEMEN having influence with Architects, Building Contractors, officials, etc., Paying spare time work. Apply Box No. 144, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10085

WANTED—A GRADUATE to work as Assistant Librarian (75-10-150). Apply in writing to HON. SECRETARY, J.N. Petit Institute, 312, Hornby Road.
A R10076

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—CHIEF AGENTS AND AGENTS for a reliable firm, salary according to qualifications. Apply sharp to MANAGER, ORIENTAL, SERVICE BUREAU, Delhi.
10079

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL and energetic CANVASSERS for Life Insurance business on liberal terms and Commission. Apply Box No. 136, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19245

WANTED for Mr. P. G. Singhanee, a Barrister, Advocate or a Pleader as Secretary and an Engineer. Apply personally to Messrs. PURSHOTTAMDAS & Co. Solicitors, opp. High Court.
A 10084.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE —Special Vacation Classes in Book-keeping Accountancy & Pitman's Shorthand for College and School students will begin from 1st April. Special reduction in fees. Apply PRINCIPAL Opposite Whiteaways.
A R10066

SPECIAL REDUCTION for a short time only in Typewriting and Shorthand Fees. Unique advantage to those desirous of learning Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Touch Typewriting. Do investigate. General Speed Practice Class every morning. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259-261, Hornby Road, Opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort, Bombay.
A WS

SALARY RS. 100—260 PER MONTH IN 30 DAYS.—We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. 2 days FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, S. 2, RAWALPINDI.
(A) (S)

SITUATIONS WANTED.

BY an expert, well-experienced, Motor Mechanic and Chauffeur repairs, overhauling, Coaching driving and so on. Highest testimonials, prefer anywhere. Apply Box No. 140, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10075

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WISHES PROCEED any part Asia, experience English, Gujarati, Clerical work, Salesman, Europe shop, Coffee shop, Canteen, Railway Refreshment Room, Restaurant Cars. Reply Box No. 142, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10078

A First class practical and theoretical MECHANICAL ENGINEER, having four years' mill experience is ready for ENGAGEMENT, works guaranteed. Apply Engineer JAVERILAL CHHOTALAL, Nadiad Kantaria Chuckla.
B R10073

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—BLOCKS of Leheri House at Wiley Road, Agripada. Apply within.
C R10047

TO LET—FURNISHED BUNGLOW at Versova, big compound, high plinth, opposite sea shore. Apply A. PATEL, Small Causes Court.
C R10045

TO BE LET for Hindus only, an airy GROUND FLOOR of a Bungalow at Chaupaty. Apply to DHIRAJLAL GHELLABHAI, behind Wilson College.
C R10060

TO LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, ROOMS for Office and Residence, "Abba Building", Carnac Road. Apply HAJEE MAHD. ABBA, 173, Jackria Musjid, Bombay.
C R9824

TO BE LET—Locked MOTOR GARAGES, Rs. 30 per month, also GODOWNS and SHEDS, very useful for storage or workshops. Also a part of SHOW-ROOM. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, (off Jacob Circle), Bombay.
C R9944

TO LET—Very desirable office and residential premises on 3rd floor at 14-19, Princess Street, Off Queens Road, opposite Marine Lines. Apply THE BOMBAY MOTOR SERVICE, LTD., at the same premises.
C R10069

TO BE LET—Commodious Ground Floor and upper floors of TAJ BUILDING, Hornby Road, (lately occupied by Central Bank). Good for Show-room and Offices. Apply ASSISTANT SECRETARY, Central Bank of India, Ltd., Esplanade Road.
C 19157

EASE for three years separate Blocks with good convenience, New Nagpada, Second Peerkhan Street, Mistry Building. Apply JAFFER MAHOMED MISTRY, Nishanpada Road, No. 9, Bombay.
C9986

COMMODIOUS ROOM, situate on first floor, Girgaum Road, Girgaum, Area 1550 square feet. Boarded floor, good lights, dry and well-ventilated. Suitable for Show Room, Offices or Godown. Rent Rs. 160 per month. Apply to GREAVES COTTON & CO., LTD., 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
C 19215

FREE PLOTS for camping out during hot season in Lovely woods of Umrath, adjoining sea Chaupatty ½ hour Motor run from Maroli Station. Bring tents or will arrange sheds. All communities welcome. Reserve accommodation immediately. Apply CAPTAIN U. L. DESAI, M.D., Mental Specialist, Vyara T. V. Ry.
C R10049

TO LET IMMEDIATELY at Hughes Road, an extensive and up-to-date SHOWROOM with basement, best suited for large motor, dress-making and other business requiring first class display, plenty of space for office, conveniences for workshop, if necessary, very moderate rent, immediate occupation. Particulars could be had from T.R. PRATT (Bombay) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay.
C 19249

TO BE LET ON LONG LEASE—A big fashionable PLOT of VACANT LAND, situated in a central part of Bombay and abutting on the Junction of five big roads, suitable for a Cinematograph or Variety Theatre or for any other purpose can be had on a long lease on reasonable terms. Apply Box No. 104, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R9958

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle.
Medows St, Fort, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

WANTED TO SELL—One Cotton Press Finisher of West Patent make in thoroughly working order. Apply to GULABRAI GOVINDRAM, AKOLA.
N R10063

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO STUDENTS—Revision classes for the London Chamber of Commerce Examination of 1924 will commence at the Institute of Commerce from 17th March 1924, Backward Students of any class may join on a nominal fee. Apply personally to PRINCIPAL, MR. BHARUCHA, F.C.R.A, G.D.A., Kanta Building, Kalbadevi.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Students, who wish to join the vacation classes to be coached during the vacation months and made up with those who commenced in January should enrol immediately, Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
M R10052

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

STUDDEBAKER, 4 Cylinder Car, 1922 Model, FOR SALE, Rs. 2,500, owner going home. Can be seen any day by appointment. Apply Box No. 141, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R10077

FOR SALE—A secondhand one ton FORD TRUCK with body and hood, in good running order. Rs. 1100 or close offer. Apply KEMP & CO., LTD., Charni Road.
JA R10061

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS, TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 96 PIECES FROM RS. 550.

JEWELLERS, LTD.
Treasure House,
Churchgate St.,
BOMBAY.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
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Four Well Printed and Illustrated Books.
Vol. 1.—"Raw Material, Manufacture and Packing."
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Vol. 3.—"Cook Books" 90 New Recipes.
Vol. 4.—"As Told By Satisfied Customers."
Sent free on request.
Address:—
COCOGEM Box 4, Tatapuram P.O. Cochin State.
T 19106

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITERS BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved, Latest	207
Remington Visible	140
Underwood 3, Rs. 150, Oliver 3	75
Oliver No. 5 Rs. 110, No. 9 latest	175
Empire No. 1 Rs. 90. No. 2 latest	140
Royal No. 10 latest like New	165
Rex Visible latest 110. L. C. Smith	140
Hammond Multiplex Portable like New	185

Ribbons, Carbon Papers. Repairs to All makes.
GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest mode No. 20. Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board list price Rs. 495, 549 & 588 will be sold at Rs. 256, any size, to clear stock. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at secondhand price. Buy early to save disappointment.
Rebuilts, Secondhands, and Portables.
NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay Telephone No 21223.

TYPEWRITER PRICES SPECIALLY REDUCED.—Super Grade Factory Rebuilt (like new) Remington Visible Typewriters and Secondhand Remingtons, Underwoods, Olivers, Coronas, and Vernacular Typewriters. A visit will convince you. Also spare parts, Ribbons, Carbons, etc., etc. Repairs a Speciality. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259-261, Hornby Road, Opp. Messrs. COX & CO., Fort, Bombay.
T S

FOR SALE—Pucca Built, PETROL TANK, capacity of 2000 gallons at Gowalia Tank Road. For particulars apply to:—BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY LTD., 16, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
T 19252

FOR SALE—Hardwood and Salwood sleepers of all size at lowest rate. Apply to SHAKABALI A. PALIWALA, 135, Bohra Bazar, Fort, Bombay.
T R9912

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA CASTOR OIL

Manufactured from decorticated seed, odourless and tasteless. No eructation, No hiccup, no griping, no nausea. Price As. 5 for 2½ oz. bottle and Re. 1 for 16 oz. bottle. Sold by all well-known Chemists, etc., V.P.P. sent.
Write PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO., near Parsi Statue, Byculla, Bombay.
T

DWARKA.

"TEMPLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

IF you want BEST CEMENT, buy always the above. Superior to all other Indian Brands and Imported Cement. Government Tests show marvellous superiority of this Cement. Present this advertisement at our Office for a current year's calendar. Apply for further particulars and booklet to

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

DO YOU WANT A JOB?—Then subscribe "WANTED," a weekly journal which gives profuse informations of vacancies throughout India and abroad. For free specimen copy write with half anna stamp to "WANTED," Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.
T R10080

FOR SALE.—SURPLUS STOCK Essential Oils and Soap perfumes. Apply to THE KERALA SOAP INSTITUTE, CALICUT.
T R10081

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

VENEREAL PREVENTIVES, Hygienic Goods, Sexology Books. Write now for new List: Right Agency, Gordhandas Bld Opposite Portuguese Church, Girgaum, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.
Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nadibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

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THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (India) LTD.

ANNOUNCE that as from SATURDAY, 22nd March, the price of SHELL PETROL in the Island of Bombay is INCREASED by three annas to Rs. 1/12/6 a gallon.
19276

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

THE RIGHT for the use and occupancy of a well ventilated airy and a commodious room, measuring about 50' x 35' on the first floor of A. C. Market Building will be sold by Auction for office purposes on the spot on THURSDAY, the 27th March, 1924, at 9 a.m. (B.T.). For further particulars apply to.

T. RODRIQUES,
Ag. Superintendent of Markets.
A. C. Market Office.
19th March, 1924.
C19263

FOR SALE.

1 Single Crighton Loose Opener with Porcupine Feed. Year 1897.
1 Single Crighton Loose Opener. Year 1898
1 Buckley's Patent Automatic Feeder with Lap Machine combined 38" wide. Year 1899.
The above by Taylor Lang and Company.
4 Automatic Feeders (year 1914) by Tweedale and Smalley combined with Lap Machines (year 1898) 38" wide by Howard and Bullough.
7 Scutchers 38" wide. Year 1898.
2 Scutchers 38" wide. Year 1910.
By Howard and Bullough.
For inspection and further particulars apply Box No. 33, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C18878

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

1ST AND 2ND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at reduced fares between many of the principal stations on this Railway will be issued on any day during the week from 1st April, 1924, available for completion of the return journey from date of issue as under:—

5 days for distances upto 150 miles.
7 days for distances 151 miles to 250 miles.
10 days for distances 251 miles and beyond.

Full particulars can be had at the principal stations or from the undersigned.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Ry.
C19273

TELEPHONES-SECONDHAND.

A large number of second-hand Ericsson magneto telephones for disposal, tested and equal to new. Rs. 40 each.
Apply:
BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD.
Telephone Buildings, BOMBAY.
C18798

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 563 of 1924.
SUMMARY SUIT.

Plaint filed this 11th day of February, 1924. SUMMONS under O. XXXVII, r. 2, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. JAMES FINLAY AND COMPANY, LIMITED, a Company incorporated in Great Britain and carrying on business at Chartered Bank Building, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

RAMCHAND HARGOWAN, of Bombay, Bania Inhabitant, carrying on business at 83, Kazi Sayad Street, without the Fort and residing at Ghatwala's Chawl, Gulalwadi, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. Greeting. WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have instituted a suit in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant under Order XXXVII, rule 2, of the Civil Procedure Code for Rupees 17,000 for Principal due to them by the Defendant under a Promissory Note, dated the 10th day of August, 1923 of which a copy is hereto annexed, you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the Plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rupees seventeen thousand with usual interest thereon from judgment till payment and the sum of Rupees Two hundred for costs.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the sum herein mentioned or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application within the meaning of Order XXXVII, rule 3, of the said Code.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 23rd day of February, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 23rd day of February, 1924.
Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & Co.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Rs. 17,000

On demand I promise to pay Messrs. James Finlay and Co., Limited, Rupees Seventeen thousand only for value received.
Bombay, 10th August, 1923.

Stamp
(1 anna)

SHAH RAMCHAND HARGOWANDAS
in his own handwriting
D/ 10/8/23.

TRUE COPY.
(Sd.) CRAWFORD BAYLEY AND CO.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
19/2/24.
C19225

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE RAICHUR, H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S GOVT.

Before Mr. Kashinath Rao, B.A., LL.B., Sub-Judge and Divisional Magistrate.

BOLIBANDI GIRYAPPA of Raichur. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) THAKARSI, of Raichur, age 35, Bhatia by Caste merchant by profession; (2) NARSDBHAI, of Raichur, aged 20, caste Bhatia, Merchant by profession ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS it appears from the reports of the bailiff of this Court that the summons could not be served on the Defendants named above, and whereas no trace of the above defendants is found and no property of theirs is situated in this state and whereas the defendants are absconding to avoid the service of summons, it is hereby notified that the above defendants do appear in person or by duly authorised and instructed Pleader in the Court on 1-4-24 (28-4-24) and put in their defence. In case of default, the case will be decided Ex parte and the above defendants will be debarred from further pleading.

Issued this day of Ardibehesht 1333 under the seal of this Court and the signature of

(Sd.) KASHINATH RAO, B.A., LL.B.,
Sub-Judge and
Divisional Magistrate, Raichur.
C19275

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS LIMITED.

SECOND-HAND BOILERS AND STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for 4 Boilers by Tinker and Shenton, 30ft. by 8ft. each—3 of 125 lbs. pressure and 1 of 110 lbs. pressure. Also 1 Horizontal Cross Compound Jet Condensing Engine, 250 I. H. P., by Benjamin Good fellow, made in 1888. All the above in good working condition. For particulars apply to the AGENTS, Canada Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
19187

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

Telephone 2532.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from C. Phillips, Esq. of Messrs. Amber Tips and Co., Messrs. MISTRY AND CO. will sell on SUNDAY, the 23rd inst. at 2-30 p.m. at Jeraj House, Sassoon Dock Road, Colaba, very valuable household furniture by known maker's such as Dining Tables, Chairs, Sideboard, Dumbwaiter, Chesterfield Sofas and Easy Chairs, Drawing Room Cabinets Tapestry lined silver show case, office tables, carpets, rich pictures, teapoys, Iron Beds, mirror pannelled Almyrahs, Dressing Tables, chest of drawers, marble tables, glass crockery and platedware, etc.
1 Overland 4 seater motor car sports Model in perfect running order.
Catalogues are published and property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Teak and Blackwood open carved and plain Dining Drawing and Bed-room Furnitures, Cabinet Gramophone, Piano and Piano player, Electric Fan, Glass Crockery and Platedware, etc.,
Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell on SUNDAY, the 23rd inst. at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Rukhia Mansion, Warden Road opp. to Swimming Bath, made to order household furniture, such as sliding Dining table chairs, English mirror back side board, dinner wagon, Chesterfield suites of sofas and easy chairs, full sized drawing room, Cabinets, silver show cases, Cabinet Gramophone, Piano and its Player, black wood carved centure table, tapestry lined drawing room suites, music, teapoys, beds, mirror and pancelled Almyrahs, Lady's Dressing table marble top, washing table, glass crockery and plated ware, Etc.,
Property of R. B. Dandas Esq., and others.
Catalogues are published and property is on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st March 1924.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MAHIM CUSTOM ROAD, MAHIM, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Mr. Virji Vera, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Abdul Razak Abdul Gaffur pursuant to the power of said rescued to and vested in the mortgagee under an Indenture of mortgage dated 11th day of August 1921 made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 31st March, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari Land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mahim Custom Road, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-two square yards or thereabouts forming portion of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 379, New No. 4132, Old Survey No. 29 New Survey No. 15 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5078 Street No. 406 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the house of Memon Haji Mahomed on or towards the West by the house of Mawant Dama Wajaji on or towards the North by public passage and on or towards the South by a Gully.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody, Ranchhoddas and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at Medow Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KHETWADY 7TH LANE, AND KHETWADY BACK ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT, OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Purnanand Clubwalla and Jasubhai, Attorneys for Sheth Vishram Pitamber the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Cawasji Temulji Kapadia, the Mortgagor in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 15th February 1922, and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on SATURDAY the 29th March 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 211 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old No. 2147 Collectors New No. 9246 Old Survey No. 775 and New Survey No. 5465 together with the tenements or Building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 2069, Street No. 38-59-62 all which premises are situate at Khetwady 7th Lane and Khetwady Back Road in the Registration District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Rustomji Nanabhai on or towards the West by the said Khetwady 7th Lane on or towards the North by the said Khetwady Back Road and on or towards the South by the property of Cawasji Dossabhoy and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Purnanand Clubwala and Jasubhai at their Office at No. 38, Rummum Street, Fort, of to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Under kind instructions from the Superintendent Ammunition Factory Kirkee, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction the following unserviceable Stores Surplus and Redundant Stores in large quantities but in small lots to meet the convenience of purchasers and good for shipchandlers and hardware merchants at the premises of the Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, on MONDAY, 14th April 1924, at 1 p.m. sharp and the following days as may be necessary.

Brass borings, cuttings, scraps and scissel, Cupronickel with and without traces of lead Lead Scrap, Copper Scrap, Zinc Scrap, Tin Scrap, Empty ammunition boxes, Iron Scrap, Files of sorts, Kit composition, Nickel Sulphate, Paints of Sorts Solegunum, Bolts doors brass clothwire; brass and copper eyelets; brass of sorts, Locks brass water sway Pins keep split of sorts, Pipe, steam and hydraulic, bands couplings, Crosses relbows, sockets tees, Screws brass, F. H. and screws Iron F. H. of sorts, cutters angular. Right hand of sorts, drill morse, twist of sorts, Saws circular for metal, wheels abrasive straight grit of sorts, clocks recording portable tell tale, portable Lamp Kitson; Engines, Fire steam Merryweather; stamps, steel for metales, Weight brass, etc., etc., and other stores too numerous to mention.

A deposit of fifty per cent. will be taken strictly.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:—

NUSSERWANJI SORABJEE & CO.,
Government Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF TENTS, RAWTEES TENT SIDES, TARPOLINS, WOOLLEN COATS AND MOSQUITO CURTAINS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1924 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction in Padamji Paper Mill's Compound near Lal Chimney, Lamington Road, Byculla under instructions of the parties concerned to close partnership account:—

One large lot of Tents Rawtees, Tent sides, Tarpolins woollen Coats Mosquito curtains etc. etc.

Terms 25 per cent deposit, delivery within three days.

J.S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Fancy Fete and Exhibition

IN AID OF

POOR PARSEE HOUSING FUND

at

PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA, COOPERAGE.

To be formally opened by H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY. on 22nd March 1924.

ATTRACTIONS

A typical Chinese Town and Rose Garden, Illuminations on grand scale with artistically decorated Tower, Continuous Bands, Daily Theatrical Performances, Artistic Trade Exhibits, Refreshments and Bar, Mountain Slide and other unique side shows.

OPEN TO PUBLIC

From 22nd to 29th March 1924
From 5-0 p. m. to 12-0 midnight

Admission:—Season Coupons Rs. 6/-
Day Ticket Re. 1/-

Season Coupons can now be had from the office of the above

New Play! New Play !! New Play !!

"DHORANGI DHOONIYA
OR
'CHARKHA" THE REDEEMER OF THE "PRISONLY-WORLD"

will be staged by the

Manohar Shree Sangit Natak Mandali

with
30 Talented Actresses and 40 Actors
at the
BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD
on
Saturday the 22nd inst. at 9 P.M.
and on
Sunday the 23rd inst. at 3-30 P.M.
Tickets can be had at the Theatre.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
UNIVERSAL ATTRACTION DRAMA

THE VICTOR

5 Reels featuring

HERBERT RAWLINSON

In the role of a knight of the squared circle. The story has many humorous twists but is full of human interest drama. The theme of the play is woven around the adventures of a titled young Englishman, who became a prize-fighter to save the family castle.

THE VICTOR

See the fighting moniker of the world's champion middleweight prize fighter—the Honourable Cecil Fitzhugh Waring—it has a sporting appeal to the followers of the boxing game.

DOROTHY MANNERS

One of the most popular of the younger leading women of the screen is co-starred in this drama as the pretty actress.

HE FOUGHT THE WORLD TO WIN HER LOVE!

See Herbert Rawlinson in this wonderful, breath taking drama of the prize ring The greatest fight you ever saw in the finest picture Rawlinson has made.

THRILLS! LAUGHS! HEART INTEREST! ROMANCE!

IT'S A UNIVERSAL ATTRACTION PICTURE

The programme includes the International News and a 2 Reel Century Comedy with the

CENTURY BEAUTIES

To-day 3-30, 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD,)

MAHATMA GANDHI KI JAI

MAJESTIC FILMS
are proud to present
THEIR GREAT TOPICAL FILM

THE MAHATMA AT JUHU

NO BLUFF ABOUT MIRACLES—BUT THE FIRST GENUINE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THAT LIVING FAITH OF SWARAJ AFTER HIS RELEASE WITH

POOJYA KASTOORBA GANDHI
AND
DEVIDAS GANDHI
ALSO
VIEWS OF MANDAVI KHADI EXHIBITION
AND
THE VOLUNTEERS' PARADE
SEE THE BOMBAY LEADERS ON THE SCREEN
Including Messrs. C. F. Andrews, Kothari and others
AND

RAZIA BEGUM

THE PICTURE OF PICTURES.

YOU CAN HAVE THE DARSHANA OF THE GREATEST TAPASWI OF THE PRESENT AGE—WHOSE LIFE HAS BEEN DEDICATED TO HIS COUNTRY—TO GOD—TO TRUTH

MAHATMA GANDHI.

SEE HIM TO-DAY AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE LAST WEEK!

2nd WEEK—ONE WEEK MORE!

Bombay's Big Boast

has been the UNANIMOUS VERDICT about

Maharashtra Film Co's
NEW HISTORICAL JEWEL
in Eight Big Reels,—The

"Treasure of Kalyan"

"Treasure of Kalyan"

A THRILLING CHAPTER from

SHIVAJEE'S EARLY LIFE.

RUNNING DAILY AT THE PREMIER, PALATIAL POPULAR

CINEMA **NOVELTY** CINEMA

Corner of Grant Road & Lamington Road. Telephone No. 40106.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW 5 SHOWS at 3, 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

FOUR MYSTERIES IN ONE

IN

THE BRANDED FOUR

Branded at birth with Mysterious figures, four babies grow to beautiful women, and with their twenty-first birthday, the solving of the mystery begins.

It wasn't a Brand of Shame, but it was a Brand that Brought drama into the lives of four beautiful girls.

SEE

THE BRANDED FOUR

A Select Serial of Superiority, running riot with Mystery and Adventure

starring

The Weird, Mysterious, Thrilling

BEN WILSON

AND

NEVA GERBER

A Most Thrilling Serial of Heart Interest and dramatic punch.

This Week — The Opening Three Thrilling Episodes 1, 2, & 3 together with two parts Side-splitting Comedy.

TIMES AND RATES AS USUAL.

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
The Bombay A.D.C.
presents
"THE MERRY WIDOW"
Cinema at 6-30 p. m. DOWN HOME

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In his latest Picture
"THE MOLLY CODDLE"

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
AT 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
JACKIE COOGAN
The Million Dollar Kid In
"CIRCUS DAYS"
The Greatest show on earth.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT—AND—THIS WEEK
Presents
Kohinoor Super Photo-play

"GULBAKAVLI"

Daily 5, 7, 9, & 11 p. m.
Saturday, and Sunday, extra show at 3 p. m.
Price as usual.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

The Best of Lubrication With a Service Reputation

KEYSTONE
TRADE MARK
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
GREASE

The Master Lubricant Since 1884.

Agents:—
Symington Cox and Co., Ltd.
58. Forbes, Street.

SIND DEPRESSED CLASSES' CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SUKKUR, March 18.

The first Sind Provincial Untouchables and Suppressed Classes Conference was held here on 16th March in a special mandap erected in G.L. School ground. The delegates from different parts of Sind had come and the total number of delegates who consisted of Bhils, Bhangis, Dhers, Chamars etc. was about 350. Samu Waswani presided over the Conference. The Hindoo workers from different parts of Sind were present in the Conference prominent among them being Swami Govindananda, Dr. Choithram, Prof Ghan-shyam, Bhava Amardas, Mr. Murlidhar, Mr. Viroomal Begraj Bhai Amrooram, Pandit Dwarka Parsad. The Chairman of the Reception Committee Sjt Ramswaropa, a sweeper, was seated on the dais along with Sadhoos, Pandits and other Hindoo workers and visitors. The pandal was quite full. The Chairman in his Hindi speech which was printed welcoming all the delegates and Hindu workers said that although the condition of the suppressed classes was very unsatisfactory their profession was in no way ignoble so long as they remained true Hindoos and did their duty honestly. There were many evil customs among them which were due to their ignorance of true Hindoo religion. He reminded his Bhil brethren that their ancestors were formerly the rulers of some States and even at present a Bhil was ruling a state near Narbada. He said further while remaining firm in their religion it was their duty to put forth their best efforts to reform themselves. After congratulating the Hindoo workers on their efforts to raise the suppressed classes from their present abojet position, he garlanded Sadhoo Waswani and requested him to take the Chair. Secretary Bhojraj Ajwani then read message from Mahatma Gandhi, Lal Lajpatrai, Bava, Harnamdass of Sadhbela and Swami Satyadeva.

The President then delivered a very moving speech:—He said there was no better work than the service of the poor. Shri Rama and Krishna were helpers of the weak and down trodden. He regretted the attitude of some Hindoos towards the untouchables and welcomed the present movement for uplifting them.

The first resolution expressing satisfaction of the movement started by Hindoo Jati was put before the Conference by a scavanger Chumanlal. The resolution was seconded by Pandit Dwarka Parsad and supported by Mrs. Ambrat Devi Manohardas, Swami Amardas and Mr. Mureidhar. The second resolution requesting Hindoo brethren and specially Hindoo Sabhas to make their best efforts for uplift and education of the suppressed classes and, to start day and night classes, to appoint propagandists and to throw open the doors of Mandirs for Worship anw to adopt other means possible was moved by a sweeper Ruraram, seconded by Swami Govindanda and supported by Prof Ghanshayam, Bhai Amrooram a Mahant of a temple. The third resolution runs as follows: This Conference calls upon the so called suppressed classes to put forth their best efforts for improving their religious social and intellectual conditions was moved by the Guru of Chamars and himself a chamar by brith seconded by Sjt Virchom and supported by Dr. Choitram. The Conference was an unexepected success. The Sind workers were considering some practical plan of work throughout the province.

SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI.

UNSATIS FACTORY TREATMENT IN JAIL.

Dr. Satyapal wires from Lahore under date March 18th:—

The news have been received that Shrimati Parvati Devi one of the foremost Congress workers of the Punjab and undergoing a sentence of two year's rigorous imprisonment at Farrukhabad jail is being put to much inconvenience. She is nominally in the special class, but the treatment meted out to her is far from satisfactory. She is locked at four every evening and kept indoors for about fourteen hours. Not allowed to converse with other prisoners and permitted to go outside her barrack's compound. She is practically leading a solitary life. All this adversely affected her health. She being a respectable lady, her social status political importance and state of health all surely warrant better and more humane treatment. But she is denied even the ordinary privileges allowed to other special class prisoners.

M. SHAUKAT ALI'S HEALTH.

SUFFERING FROM MILD TYPHOID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 18.

Moulana Shaukat Ali's doctors have issued the following bulletin: "Examination of blood definitely prove that Moulana Shaukat Ali is suffering from a mild variety of typhoid. The temperature varies from 101 to 104 degrees. There are no complication".

ALL-INDIA VETERINARY CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, March 19.

The All-India Veterinary Conference met at Lucknow to-day under the Presidency of the late Inspector H. General, Civil Veterinary Department, Colonel H. T. Pease, C.I.E., O.B.E., F.R.C.V.S., F.Z.S., F.R.G.S., in the gorgeously decorated hall of the Canning College when over 200 members of the profession attended. The delegates from Bengal, Bombay, Madras, C. P., Behar, Punjab, and the Indian States of Gwalior Nabha, etc., were present. In the course of his address the President said:—To me this does not seem to be a time to curtail the operations of the Veterinary Department or to arrest its growth. In the Punjab on an average, there is only one veterinarian and one hospital in an area of 565 square miles in which are 204 towns and 106443 animals. Does any sane person consider this as a satisfactory state of affairs and which justifies reduction in numbers? Surely, this penny wise and pound foolish policy should be dropped. The country cannot afford to lose lacs of money and animals in order to cut down the departmental expenses. It has for many years been my endeavour to impress on those responsible for the subject the pressing and increasing importance of animal industry and disease. Much was no doubt been done in the last 30 years, but the realization of the truth of my representations regarding the decrease in the numbers of good cattle in the country has come late in the day. And even now, there seems to be a tendency in some quarters to check your efforts to keep those animals we have alive and well. It is the duty of all the members to combat this retrogessive tendency.

Thanks to Captain Hickey, I. V. S. Veterinary advisor to the Government of the United Provinces who was also present and took great interest in the deliberations.

MADRAS TRADES ASSN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 20.

At the annual meeting of the Madras Trades Association, the chairman said that in spite of the cry of the development of the Indian industries orders were being placed abroad for goods that could be manufactured in the country.

RAILWAY TIMING.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

	Bombay (Colaba). Arr. H. M.	Dept. H. M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail ...	x11.30	*16.0
Gujarat Mail ...	8.42	20.45
Delhi Express ...	6.30	21.0
Kathiawar Express ...	7.40	21.35
Express ...	§20.25	7.5

*A portion of the Down Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15.30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England, provided the ship reaches the Pier before midnight.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

x A portion of the Up Bombay Peshawar Mail will run to Ballard Pier station on Saturdays arriving there at 11.10.

Both the Up and Down Bombay Peshawar Mail Trains will stop at Grant Road.

§This Express will terminate at Church Gate and passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following will be the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at, and from Victoria Terminus on and from 1st March, 1924.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail ...	17- 0	12-30
Calcutta Mail (via Jub.) ...	13- 0	21- 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7- 0	15-45
Madras Mail ...	6-30	22-45
Poona Mail ...	11-30	15- 0
Inter III Poona Express ...	12-20	14-15
Poona Express ...	19-55	7-45
Delhi & Lucknow Express ...	9- 0	21-30
Madras Fast Passenger ...	21-40	8- 0

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Telegraph Transfers ..	1/4 23/32 Steady
Bar Gold	£ 4-16-1 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot.	33 1/2 Quiet

	London, Mar 20
Rentes 3 per cent. Ex-dividened ..	55 3/4
Berlin Cheques on London	..
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/2
„ „ 2 months hence ..	33 3/8

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet-India Bought.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5th July 1923

Interest day to day loans	2 1/4
Interest 7 days Market loans ..	2 1/8

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	New York, Mar. 20.
Demand Bills	430.25
	London, Mar. 20.
Exchange on London in Paris ..	84.05
„ „ „ Germany 18 000.000 000 000	
„ „ „ „ Italy ..	99.60
Stockholm	16.30
Christiania	32.25
Amsterdam	11.59
Switzerland	24.84
Belgium	..
Athens	..

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Mar. 20.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 1/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 3/8
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ..	4 1/4
„ „ „ 6 „ ..	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent	22

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Mar. 20.
Funding Loan 4 % 1960/30..£	87 3/8—1/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	92 1/8—
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	101 1/8—1/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	55 1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 % ..	45
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (sterling Loan)	63—1/4
Govt. Securities 3 %.. ..	54—1/4

	London, Mar. 20,
Conversion Loan	£ 75 1/8
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 100
7 per cent. Indian	„ 110

SHARES.

	London, Mar. 20.
Chartered Bank	£ 19 7/8
Hongkong	£ 129
National	£ 45
Eastern	£ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp	12 1/2

LINSEED.

	London, Mar, 20.
Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags April/May Done Buyers ..	£ 19 1/8

Tone.—Slow demand at lower prices closed easy.

RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net	
„ Months April Done Sellers ..	37/9/0
„ Buyers, etc., May./Aug. Done, Sellers	37 1/8

JAVA SUGAR.

	London, Mar. 20.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta March/April Sellers ..	31
July Sellers	25
July/Sept, Sellers	24/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July/Sept. Sellers	24/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	24/10

Tone:—Holders firmer—Buyers indifferent,

WHEAT

	London, Mar, 20
ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Paid Sellers	43/9
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Paid Sellers	42 1/8
AUSTRALIAN F/M Sellers ..	46/6
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Paid sellers	30
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F M/J Value	45/

Tone—Eaier moderate demand from France, Cargo Rosario Sante Fe 64 lbs

March Paid	44/3
Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs Mar. Paid	43/6

METALS.

	London, Mar. 20.
English best Selected Copper ..	£ 68 1/4
Standard Copper G.M.B. ..	„ 65 3/8
Copper Braziers	„ 87
Yellow Metal	„ 8 1/4
Hard Spelter	29 1/2 Nominal
Corrugated Sheets ..	£ 18 –
TIN BLOCK	

RUBBER.

	London, Mar. 20.
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Apr./May	11 1/2

Tone—Quiet,

Plantation First Latex Crepe March	12—

Tone:—Sheadier after Easier,

ASTROLOGERS OF ASTROLOGERS.

GAINED world-wide fame in Astrology. Simply send your time and date of birth or writing letter. Special one year's life reading with character sketch, Map of heavens longevity, finance, business prospects, family, etc., Rs. 2 Special five years Rs. 4/8, Extensive life Rs. 10 Answers for any three questions with miraculous accuracy Rs. 1/4. Results most accurate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Trial will convince. Apply to:—The BHARAT ASTROLOGICAL ASHRAM, Kasimkota, Vizag District S. India.

AMERICAN MARKET.

	New York, Mar. 20.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports..	9,000
„ Expoets to Great Britain ..	..
„ Exports to Continent ..	2000
Futures at New York	
„ „ „ May	..28.88— 7
„ „ „ July	..28.23— 7
„ „ „ October	..25.72— 6
„ „ „ Dec.	..25.42
Spot Cotton at New York	..29.00— 5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..29.25
Futures „ „ May	..28.95—07
„ „ „ July	..28.14—04
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	15 3/8
Silver foreign mined ..	64

	Liverpool, Mar. 20. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
„ „ Sales on Spec & for Exp-	1,000
„ „ Sales of East Indian ..	200
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—	
Mid. American Spot Good Demand	17.58
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	21.40
New York 11 a. m. .. May ..	28.87
(As known in Liverpool July ..	28.31
at closing time.) .. Oct. ..	25.75
New Orleans 10 a. m. May ..	28.98
.. July ..	28.17

	Liverpool, Mar. 20. To-day's prices
	Mar. .. 17.08—21
Cotton Del. M.U.G.O.O.	May .. 17.09—21
Liverpool.	July .. 16.61—19
	Oct. .. 14.97—12

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Mar, 20 To-day's price.
Mar.	.. 17.14+06
April.	.. —
May.	.. 17.08+08
June.	.. —
July.	.. 16 69+08
Aug.	.. —
Sept.	.. —
Oct.	.. 15.07+10
Nov.	.. —
December	.. —
January.	.. 14.57+10
Feb.	.. —
Mar, ...	.. —
Egyptians—July	.. 20.50

Months.	Liverpool Mar. 20. To-day's price.
Mar.	.. 17.28—01
April	.. ..
May	.. 17.16—05
June	.. ..
July	.. 16.75—05
Aug.	.. ..
Sept.	.. ..
Oct.	.. 15.02—07
Nov.	.. ..
December	.. ..
January	.. ..
Feb.	.. ..
Egyptians—May	.. 20.55
July	.. 20.45

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Mar. 20 To-days price.
Mar.	17.08—21
April	17.02—21
May	17.00—21
June	16.92—19
July	16.61—19
Aug.	16.05—19
Sept.	15.48—13
Oct.	14.97—12
Nov	14.64—11
December	14.56—10
January	14.47—11
Feb.	14.40—11
Mar.	14.33—11

Tone:—Barely steady

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

	Liverpool, Mar. 20.
M. G. Bengal Good	11.88
„ „ Fully Good	12.20
„ „ Fine	12.60
No. 1 Oomrs. Good	12.50
„ „ Fully Good ..	13.00
„ „ Fine	13.50
M. G. Broach, Good	14.20
„ „ Fully Good	14.60
„ „ Fine	15.00
M. G. Scinda, Good	11.70
„ „ Fully Good	12.10
„ „ Fine	12.60

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES,

Months.	Liverpool, Mar. 20, To day's price
March	20.45—15
April	20.40—15
May	20.35—20
June	20.35—20
July	20.35—20
August	20.15—20
September	19.75—20
October	19.15—20
November	18.85+20
December	18.83+20
January	18.80+20

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

	New York, Mar. 20. To-day's Prices
	May .. 28.88—07
Futures at New York.	July .. 28.29+07
	Oct. .. 25.72—06
	Dec. .. 25.42

London, Thursday, Mar 20.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results —

Total Bullion £ 128,100,000 no change			
Public Deposits ..	24,000,000	Inc	4,700,000
Other do	105,800,000	Inc.	2,00,000
Govt. Securities..	48,400,000	Inc	2,00,000
Other Securitie	76,700,000	Inc	4500,000
Notes & Gold ..	22,900,000	Inc.	100,000

The Bank Reserve is 17.6 p. c. of the Liabilities

COTTON.

WEEKLY REPORT.

FOREIGN MARKETS

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a moderate advance both in New York and Liverpool as compared with a week ago. The market advanced at the opening on scattered buying but later declined on Wall St., speculative and local traders selling.

The American markets during the week have shown no fresh features and prices have moved within a narrow compass. Although some improvement took place in the early part of the week, sentiment generally speaking is still against the market and "bearish" operations have been encouraged by the persistent breakdown that has been in existance since last several weeks. Judging by the events of the week it looks as though the situation has slightly changed and there has been less pressure to sell this week, which fact goes to prove that prices will by degrees become steady, as experience in the past has shown that confidence, once shaken is not easily regained, and it is only a question of time before prices once again recover to their previous level.

As regards prospects of the new crop we are still in the month of March, with probably six months ahead before we shall be able to speak with any degree of certainty as to the approximate outturn of the new crop, and during all these months we shall have to pass through many vicissitudes as to what is going to happen to the plant. New crop positions are selling in America at the moment at only slightly above the average price of the whole of last season, when supplies were very much more ample than can be counted upon at present.

Reports from Mancnester, taking into consideration the general depressing factors, have been quite good, and spinners have been quietly buying on declines. The short time working in the American section has certainly had a good effect on values, and many bids cabled from abroad were accepted on a much lower basis. The demand for American spot cotton shows an improvement this week which is chiefly attributed to firms buying mainly for Exports.

Broadly speaking, with a movement such as we have latterly witnessed in progress it is difficult to foretell that the markets have touched the bottom. The markets at the moment are almost entirely under the influence of "bearish" ideas, and although we fully realise that the statistical and trade conditions do not appear to justify a lower level, we would prefer to postpone making purchases until the markets once again show signs of a definite improvement.

The local markets have indicated a slight improvement in values this week, but the feeling generally is still "bearish" which latter may possibly cause the market to give way to some extent in the immediate future. We still maintain our ideas that values will at some later date improve substantially again, but for the present would recommend our friends to exercise caution and not plunge too much into commitments, as we think that a further fall in values would make a purchase more attractive.

The demand for ready cotton continues fairly well and although mill buyers are still out of the market, Exporters have been good buyers.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	Last week.	This week.
New York May	28.75	28.88 plus 13
New York July	28.03	28.29 plus 26
New York October	25.51	25.72 plus 21
New York December	25.15	25.42 plus 27
Liverpool May	16.74	17.00 plus 26
Liverpool July	16.41	16.61 plus 20
Liverpool October	14.81	14.97 plus 16
Liverpool January	14.34	14.46 plus 12

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET

Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May opened on the 14th instant at Rs. 567 and gradually advanced to Rs. 570 on jobbers and Commission Houses buying on the 15th instant the bazar opened at Rs. 567½ and improved to Rs. 570 on Commission Houses and Bulls buying. Going down to Rs 569 the prices further advanced to Rs. 573½ on Shrofts buying. On the 17th instant the market opened at Rs. 573 and gradually declined to Rs. 570 on Commission and Japanese Houses selling, but again recovered to Rs. 575 on Shrofts and Commission Houses buying. On the 18th instant the Bazar opened at Rs. 569 easier owing to lower advices reported from Home. Buying by jobbers and Bull operators raised the values to Rs. 572. Again touching Rs. 751 the values further improved to Rs. 573 on buying by prominent brokers. On the 19th instant the market opened at Rs. 573½ and advanced to Rs. 578 on buying by Commission Houses, and a well-known Indore operator. On selling by jobbers the market gave way to Rs. 575½ but again improved to Rs. 579 on Commission Houses and the Indore operator buying, and finally closed at Rs. 578½ on the 20th instant.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 547 on the 14th instant and gradually went up to Rs. 556½ on prominent Shrofts and Commission Houses buying. Again going down to Rs. 550 the values further advanced to Rs. 563 on Bulls buying and closed on the 20th instant at Rs. 562. Whilst Oomra May opened on the 14th instant at Rs. 555 and advanced to Rs. 560 on Commission Houses and Shrofts buying. On selling by Exporting Houses the market dropped to Rs. 553 but again improved to Rs. 564½ on Bulls buying and closed at Rs 559½ on the 20th instant. F. G. Bengal March opened at Rs. 513 on the 14th instant and closed at Rs. 516 on the 20th instant the highest being Rs. 519 and the lowest Rs. 513. Whilst May opened at Rs. 514 and closed at Rs. 518 the highest being Rs. 521 and the lowest Rs 514.

PIECE-GOODS.

The past week has been a short one owing to holidays intervening on Thursday and Friday, when the Cloth markets were closed. During the earlier part of the week, however, there was good demand from Delhi, Cawnpore, Madras and other centres for the Ramjan, and fair lots have moved off. This inquiry has encouraged merchants to transact business amongst themselves and several lots, specially of White Goods have changed hands in the bazaar. In Grey Shirtings the 45 inches reg end styles have shown a reduction in value of four annas per piece owing to fresh arrivals. Grey Drills have not shown any change. Grey Jaconets have remained firm and the 44 inches style being scarce, commands good value. While Shirtings have shown some improvement all round. White Mulls have been in healthy request. 40, 45, 50 and 54 inches by 20 yards Sacharilla Heading White Mulls have attracted more attention and some parcels have changed hands at Rs. 7/8 average and Rs. 8/8 average, lower and higher qualities. 58 inches by 20 yards Red End Mulls have improved further by three annas per piece. The 39 inches by 20 yards Gold End Mulls have been in better request at enhanced rates. White Nainsooks have moved off in small lots in accordance with the requirements of buyers. Prints and Fancies have continued in fair demand.

The Manchester Market has been firm. The quotations for cloth have been higher owing to dearer yarns, but the response from buyers has not been satisfactory. Manufacturers who spin their own yarn are now likely to improve their position. Occasional transactions have been booked where early delivery and reasonable rates have been quoted. Most of the offers have been found too low for acceptance, and May/June delivery time has been required for Greys and June/July for White goods.

Local Mill cloths have remained steady, the demand being good. The stocks are getting reduced. Some of the mills have started work, but without the full complement of operatives. It is reported that about 1,500 bales of Calendered Shirtings etc., have been sold by the Crown and E. D. Sassoon Mills on the basis of Rs. 1-7 per lb.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under :—

	Ins. Yds.	Rs. a. p.
GREY SHIRTINGS—		
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×37 1/2/8	13 15 0
„ 100,000 ..	45× „ ..	15 12 0
„ No. 32,000 ..	45× „ ..	15 0 0
„ No. 2800 ..	37× „ ..	12 8 0
„ No. 4545 ..	38×38 ..	13 0 0
„ No. 15000 ..	44×38 ..	16 4 0
„ No. 16000 ..	„ ..	16 12 0
„ No. 17000 ..	„ ..	17 4 0
Graham's No. 2730	39× „ ..	13 8 0
„ No. 2750 ..	45× „ ..	15 8 0
„ Yellow Horse	43×39 ..	..
„ No. 2310 ..	44×38 1/2	..
Dewhursts BBB ..	38×38 1/2	21 0 0
„ BB	38×38 1/2	17 0 0
„ Rupee No. 5 ..	38×38 1/2	16 8 0
Ritchie's No. 510 ..	39×37 1/2/38	13 12 0
„ No. 4462 ..	41× „ ..	14 0 0
Lyon's Shunker ..	39× „ ..	13 15 0
Fleming's 1904/1906	45,48, 51×38 Avg.	19 0 0
GREY DRILLS—		
Pepperell's Dragon	..29×40 Net	31 0 0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	..26×40 ..	16 8 0
Mistsui's Elephant	..29×40 Net	22 8 0
GREY JACONETS—		
Ralli's No. 18 ..	..45×22 ..	8 10 0
„ No. 138 ..	..40×22 ..	6 14 0
„ No. 636 ..	..44×22 ..	7 10 0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—		
Liepman's No. 1500	..32×42 ..	28 10 0
H. B. T. C. 40000	..36×40 ..	29 8 0
Ralli's No 9889	..33×40 ..	18 12 0
Forbes's K. B. 100	..33×40 ..	..
WHITE MULLS—		
Ralli's No. 6 ..	41×19 ..	8 40
„ No. 60 ..	..46×19 ..	9 4 0
„ No. 600 ..	..51×19 ..	10 4 0
„ No. 6000 ..	..56×19 ..	11 8 0
„ No. 88 ..	..58×20 ..	7 14 0
„ No. 1270 ..	..27×18 ..	3 14 0
„ No. 818 ..	..39×20 ..	7 12 0
„ No. 1440 ..	..36×20 ..	6 2 0
„ No. 5352 ..	..42×20 Net	10 8 0
„ No. 2755 ..	..42×20 Net	11 8 0
„ No. 1703 ..	..52×20 Net	15 0 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	..27×18 ..	3 14 0
„ No. 119 ..	..37×18 ..	4 12 0
„ No. 229 ..	..42×18 ..	5 4 0
„ No. 339 ..	..47×18 ..	5 12 0
„ 1K/4K38",47",48"53×18 Avg.		6 4 0
„ No. 95 ..	..58×20 ..	7 14 0
„ No. 66999	..40×18 ..	5 8 0
„ No. 86999	..40×18 ..	6 0 0
„ No. 775 ..	..40×18 ..	6 4 0
„ No. 875 ..	..45×18 ..	6 12 0
„ No. 975 ..	..50×18 ..	7 4 0
„ No. 615 ..	..50×18 ..	7 2 0
Graham's Baloon	..58×20 ..	7 14 0
Greaves' No. 5060	..27×18 ..	..
WHITE NAINSOOKS—		
Ralli's No. 7070/9090	..27×18 ..	4 14 0
„ No. 61/81	.. ..	4 8 0
„ No. 1850 ..	.. ..	4 0 0
„ No. 1900 ..	.. ..	4 2 0
„ No. 2600 ..	.. ..	4 4 0
„ No. 21021	.. ..	4 6 0
„ No. 36920 T. B.	..38×22 ..	7 4 0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28×18 ..	5 8 0
„ No. 95950/97970 Saraswati ..	..33×18 ..	..
„ Tipoo W/WWW	..34×18 ..	6 6 0
„ No. 50000	.. „ ..	6 14 0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360		7 6 0
Lyon's No. 454 5/5656 6767	.. ..26×18 ..	..
Greaves' No. 30000/50000	„ ..	..
„ No. 8000 T. B.	..38×22 ..	..
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510 5520	..26×18 ..	4 8 0
S. W. Co's. Nos. 5800/ 5820 "Motor Car"	..	4 8 0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, March 21.

We have nothing to report worth knowing this week as long as yarns are concerned. Some business is reported of 50/70 cops with Manchester and Mercerised, Single, and double yarns remained unchanged during the week. Japanese yarn remained steady without any special change and very small business. As usual Local yarns had no demand from consuming centres and thus business is not reported.

Manchester prices have gone up by 1d. to 1d. in cop yarns because some business is reported of 50/70 and other cop yarns. Demand of Manchester yarns is found from Netherlands and other places of tha tside and India too had some inquiry but prices prove higher and thus business have been booked on a very small quantity. Single as well double yarns remained unchanged. Here the market has gone down mostly in Mercerised yarns and it is still going down due to stock now arrived.

Japanese have remained quiet during the week because Sampins have gone up and the Japanese Exchange is not favourable this week. They have thus increased their prices by ten rupees and business reported is very small. Some hundred bales were sold of 40s at Rs 675 for March Shipment and no other business reported.

Indian yarns are slowly and slowly passing away from Mill stocks and now that the Mill Strike has ended, we think of good business to result if prices prove suitable.

The market has continued to remain dull and uninteres ting throughout the whole week and although prices have not experienced much decline, turnover is much restricted. Demand has been very slack but for the high prices of cotton, decline in prices would have been serious in face of such a slack demand for a long time and such tightness in the money market.

CEYLON TEA.

20,600 packages of fine grades were offered to-day, including Oranges which were competed at firm rates. Others were quiet and irregular.

TIN. was subjected to heaviest selling principally on German account as result of rapid improvements in franc and closed with net loss of £20. Silver yesterday at 263.

LEAD. Lead declined two shillings and SPELTER was thirty-five shilling lower.

COPPER after weakness received support with little not change.

On Stock Exchange to-day Indian Stocks were a quarter to half per cent lower on Budget crisis.

CUBAN SUGAR 28 March. Sellers.

ACCORDIONS OR MELODIONS

—:o:—

S. ROSE & Co. Ltd. have a large and varied assortment of these very popular Instruments. Below are a few:—

No. YXR	VIENNA PATTERN. Size 10×10,10 keys, 3 Basses 2 Sets of Reeds		Rs. 25 0
„ YXY	„ „ „ 4 „ „ „		28 0
„ YGX	„ „ „ 11×12, 21 „ 8 „ 4 „ „		65 0
„ HGR	HOHNER MEDIUM ACCORDEON. Size 10×10 2 Rows of Reeds, 2 Stops, 8 fold Bellows		„ 28 0
„ HEX	„ „ Size 11½×12, 3 Stops, 3 Rows of Reeds, 9 fold Bellows		„ 35 0
„ UHR	„ CHROMATIC ACCORDEON, 9×12, 19keys 4 Basses, 2 Stops 2 Rows of Reeds, 9 fold Bellows		„ 45 0
„ YDH	„ VIENNA CHROMATIC, 12×11, 21keys 12 Basses, 4 Sets of Reeds, 14 fold Bellows.		„ 75 0

MOUTH HARMONICAS

Only Best Grades in Stock.

		Rs. As.			Rs. As.
Boy Scouts 10 Single Holes	20 Reeds	1 0	Brass Band 10D/Holes	40 Reeds	3 12
Marine Band	„ „	1 8	Double Anchor	14 28	„ 1 12
Trumpet Call	„ „	1 8	Regulation	14 28	„ 1 8
Star Vamper	„ „	0 14	Echo	14 28	„ 1 12
Virtuoso	„ „	1 8	Diapason	16 32	„ 2 0
Drum Major	„ „	1 0	„	20 40	„ 2 12
Hohner Band	„ „	1 8	GOLIATH Rs. 3/12, 5/8 and 6/8		

AUTOHARPS

The "POPULAR" MODEL 6 Chords 25 Strings 17 8
"LA MARGUERITE" „ 20 0
"EXCELSIOR" 9 Cords 32 „ 32 8
"WAGNER" Chromatic 37 „ 52 8

FULL LIST POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE & Co., Ltd.

RAMPART ROW, FORT, ... BOMBAY.

Telegrams:— "ROSEBUD," BOMBAY.

TEA.

LONDON, March 19.

20,000 packages were submitted to-day for sale and met with a quiet market. A fair quantity was withdrawn from the sale. Common kinds were in favour with buyers.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA.

Report for the year ending 31st December 1923, shows a net profit of £ 411,000, of which £ 50,000 placed to Reserve Account, to Officers' Pension Fund £15,000, and amount written of on account of House Property £20,000, giving a dividend of 8 per cent which makes 16 per cent for the year, and a balance of £158,000 has been carried to next year's account.

BUSINESS WAS DONE TO-DAY IN.

Linseed La Plata Argentine at £ 17 3/4 for April/May shipment to Hull.

Rapeseed Toria at £ 17 3/4 afloat to Hamburg.

Wheat Cargo, Australian at 47/1 1/2 afloat.

Tone of Linseed:—Quiet.
Cotton-seed:—Steady.
Linseed Oil:—Easier.
Wheat:—Little doing.
Rice:—Small business.

LONDON, March 20.

BUREAU REPORT.

WASHINGTON, March 20.

The United States Census Bureau gives the total season ginnings 10,159,000 running bales which are equivalent to 10,128,000 five-hundred (500) pound bales.

LONDON, March 19.

Linseed LaPlata Argentine. Poor demand and closed rather easy at 417 3/4 April/May Paid and Buyers.

Castorseed Bombay 24½ March/April sellers Cottonseed Bombay closed firm and dearer at £19 3/8 March April paid.

Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay 14/6.

LONDON, March 18.

Business was done to-day in Linseed LaPlata Argentine at £17 3/4 for April/May shipment to Hull.

Rapeseed Ferozepore at £17 5/8 for May/June shipment to Liverpool.

Cotton-seed Egyptian Sakellaridis at £11 7/8 for March shipment.

Barley, India 31 afloat.

Cottonseed, Bombay at £10 1/8 for March/April shipment.

Tone of Linseed:—Steady.
Cottonseed:—Firm.
Linseed Oil:—Quiet.
Wheat:—Firm.

LONDON, March 20.

Linseed LaPlata Argentine £17 5/8 April/May Paid sellers.

£17½ M/J Paid quiet request lower.

Castorseed Bombay 24½ M/J sellers inactive.

Cottonseed Bombay £10 3/8 M/J Buyers Firm.

Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay 14/6.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Staff	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Staff
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in
F.	21	29 26	6	19	0 31	10 9
		6 26	20		13 9	
Sat.	22	11 28	28 4	3	5 24	16 3
		23 46	29 2		17 28	15 10
S.	23	52 26	8	21	3 14	20 1
		9 28	22		15 19	15 5
M.	24	0 24	29 3		6 35	15 0
		12 53	29 2		18 52	15 6
Tu.	25	1 2	28 11	23	7 11	14 11
		13 37	28 11		19 35	17 3
W.	26	1 42	28 3	25	7 57	15 3
		14 27	28 4		20 27	18 4
Th.	27	3 29	26 3	27	9 42	16 9
		16 28	26 8		22 51	20 4

DEMAND FOR IMMEDIATE CHANGE.

ANTI-REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION IN TEHERAN.

TEHERAN, March 20.

A large anti-Republican crowd, headed by Agha Jemal proceeded to-day from the Musjid-i-Shah to the Mejliss. The police endeavoured to prevent its entry into the premises but was mobbed with stones and bricks and obliged to give way; whereupon the crowd entered the Mejliss, pulled down flags, smashed flagstaffs and beat the pro-Republican speakers. The police, eventually reinforced, restored order.

The following proposals were put forward in the Mejliss by Tadayon and others for an urgent decision in view of the fact that telegrams were pouring in from all over the country demanding an immediate change in the regime, otherwise threatening to create disturbances:—(First) change in the regime; (second) revision of the constitutional laws in accordance with the new regime in the interest of the nation; and (third) public proclamation of the result by the Mejliss.

After a lengthy debate it was decided to discuss the questions at the next session to be held on March 22nd.—Reuter.

DETENTION OF AFGHAN ARMS

RELEASE ORDERED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 20

It is understood His Majesty's Government have now consented to the release of rifles, machine guns and ammunition, which had hitherto been detained in Bombay.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 9 per cent.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 20th Mar. 1924

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29-863 ins
Temperature of air	84.5 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	75.4 „
Dew point	71.0 „
Relative humidity of Air ..	65% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10,	3.4 „
Maximum temperature of Air	93.1 „
Minimum „ „ ..	78.1 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N,ENE,NNW,NWNNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 163

As a result of fire which broke out at Moulmein in the early hours of Tuesday morning about 75 houses occupied by well-to-do rice merchants and traders in kerosine oil have been burnt down. Property involved is said to the worth a few lakhs of rupees. So far as can be ascertained there have been two deaths. Exact cause of fire is yet unknown.—A. P.

THE THEATRE IN INDIA.

THE NECESSITY FOR MORE ENTERPRISE

(BY SKYLINE.)

It is a remarkable fact that in the advertisement columns of the Bombay newspapers one cannot find the announcement of the production of a presentable drama—Indian or European. Some controversial remarks appeared recently in a local periodical condemning the kind of show which the Espinosa Company have been exhibiting at the Excelsior Theatre. The condemning—if somewhat vague—is based, so far as I can make out—on the pious horror of the writer at the display of leg with which the modern revue is inevitably associated. Yet the Espinosa Revue Company have certainly been blessed with legs of which they may well be proud: and—assuming that such displays are reprehensible—the fact that a show of the kind has been played to what for Bombay have been astonishingly enthusiastic audiences for the past fortnight is rather a reflection on the mental equipment of the theatre-going public of Bombay than on the Company which has had the common-sense to give that public what it wants.

The Espinosa Company have also been entitled on the efforts of the orchestra. Yes, has Bombay given a really adequate response to the efforts of the local Symphony Orchestra? I have not noticed any overwhelming demand that Mr. Behr should open a prolonged season at our leading theatre. Those who complain of what is available here without throwing their weight and influence into a movement for something better, seem infected by a spirit of jaded malice which might divert its potence into channels where constructive criticism is perhaps abortive. Politics—and now are—might prove a happy hunting-ground for the excursions of these peevish individuals.

And, to return to the Espinosa Company, the revues they have been playing with such distressing success in Bombay and Calcutta contain much that is instructive to the peculiar person who goes to a revue for purposes of intellectual entertainment. Even the most serious critic must admit that in the mysterious figure of Espinosa there is a vital force which has forced upon our attention a ballet of extraordinary energy and skill, and staging such as Bombay has not seen for many a day. We cannot despise deft and dainty dancing, however simple its technique. Miss Mollie Seton has given us exhibitions of toe-dancing which might catch the eye of Anna Pavlova herself..... And apart from this, the assurance of Mr. Harry Burns and Mr. Bernard Wells are telling sedatives to the nerve-producing atmosphere—not to mention the frenzied fertility—of the British music hall. They are types of profound interest to the most sober psychologist.

The question, however, which I would drum upon the hardy patrons of the theatres of Bombay, concerns even more than the merits of the Espinosa Revue Company. They, at least, have produced revues which contain all the ingredients necessary to a revue of the most American character—kirtsketches, songs and scenes—and dances—played at top speed. That is their achievement. They have done their job well, and if we feel dissatisfied, we must stop tossing our heads and direct our attention to other kinds of theatrical entertainment.

Now, that shrewd and energetic gentleman with whom we have for so long identified theatrical enterprise in Bombay—Mr. James McGrath—is shortly going to Europe on a mission, we understand, of very far-reaching importance to the theatre in India. I dare not pretend to know what plans are evolving in that astute head, but this I do know: James McGrath, apart from being a man who has had great experience in theatrical ventures in this country, is an artist. On that superb fact hinges my hopes for the future. He will no doubt mix up for us shows of vast entertainment and vista of the most famous stars in the profession. But,—and this is where I hold my breath as so stupendous a prospect—he may also strive to introduce to this country productions which may serve to give us some experience of the Power of the Drama.

We have not, to my knowledge, (though the doings of Calcutta are dark,) had to hold our sides at the performance of an English pantomime; and this may still escape us. But we have had our experience of revues, and farces, and comedies, and musical comedies (even without Mr. Behr.). Yet the straight drama, the interpretation of life as set forth by such masters of the human mind as Ibsen or Shaw or Clemence Dane or Somerset Maugham, has remained only a very distant dream.

It is no exaggeration to say that in England the stage has taken the place of the pulpit as a source of inspiration and instruction provided the playwright is of sufficient intellect to inspire or instruct. And though it may be indignantly pointed out that the function of art is merely to entertain or to present phases of the human adventure, I would humbly add that there may be found propagandists who are artists as well. I might even go so far as to say that an artist is always a propagandist: for he strives to show us his own interpretation of life and in so doing cannot escape the personal bias necessarily found in all works of distinction or originality. Whether we agree with his interpretation is a different matter: the important point is whether he captivates our imaginations and stirs our spirit. He may stir it to protest. He may make us shudder with loathing at the thing he presents.

India is to-day stricken with the disease of politics. The people live and think and talk politics. I will not enter here into why the country is infected with this disease; it is a melancholy fact that such is the case. But in the theatre, at least, may we not hope to lose ourselves for a few hours in the delightful manifestations of a master mind? At present we have no opportunity of doing so in this great city. We may guffaw or snigger or frown at the occasional droll exhibitions of imported comedians; gaze upon the fascinating grace of much more occasional Mollie Seatons; listen politely to sentimental ballads. We need more than this.

I have made no attempt to introduce the subject of Indian plays in this necessarily very inadequate appeal to the 'gods'. Their power and appeal have not yet reached me, as I have not yet discovered any signs of enterprise by the authors and producers of Indian plays. They are probably more to blame than those responsible for the dearth of foreign plays. For their material is at hand, their potential audience enormous, and their opportunity unique.

PSYCHOLOGY OF YOGA.

A LECTURE BY SWAMI SHARVANANDA.

On the 15th instant under the auspices of the Western India Vivekananda Society Swami Sharvanandaji of the Ramkrishna Mission delivered a public lecture on the "Psychology of Yoga" in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, before a crowded audience.

At the outset the lecturer dwelt upon the common basis of all religions. He said all religions agreed on one Ekma-tamudam Being, and the goal of human life is to realise Him in man's own nature. Of course a religion like Budhism does not admit the existence of any such Being, but still it holds that there is a state of being which is called Nirvana and the goal of man is to attain it.

Every religion prescribes a path or paths for its votaries to reach this God-head. Hinduism or Sanatana Dharma has laid out several paths and all of them come under the one description of Yoga. Yoga is explained differently in different scriptures. According to Yajnavalkya, yoga means union of the individual self with the Supreme Soul. Patanjali, the greatest psychologist of India, explains the term in a more comprehensive way and with more psychological precision. Yoga, according to him, means cessation of all mentation.

In order to understand this Yoga we have to analyse the workings of the mind. The contents of consciousness in the savage and the civilized man are not the same. The conception of his personality, in the case of a savage, is confined to his physical being and even the same man evolves gradually to a higher plane his interest is no more limited to his little self but expands through family to clan, from clan to nation and from nation it embraces the whole of the universe.

To acquire this higher and higher consciousness a certain amount of discipline is necessary. To an ordinary man who lives in the sense-plane the Shastras point out the path of 'Pravrit' i.e. the path of enjoyment with scriptural regulations. This sort of regulated enjoyment gradually leads the man to the path of 'Nivritti,' which means the annihilation of the sense-world and acceptance of the higher spiritual world. When the mind is in the sense-plane it is under the influence of Matter and material life and it lacks the power necessary for introspection and to pursue the path of self-analysis or God-realisation.

Then the lecturer dwelt upon the several paths, namely, those of Bhakti, Raja, Laya Karma, Jnana etc. He defined them and explained in very clear terms how all of them are more or less depended upon the eight-fold practices of Yoga viz., Yama, Niyama, Asana, Pranayama, Pratyahara, Dharana, Dhyana and Samadhi.

Yama and Niyama are nothing but some moral and ethical rules the observance of which is absolutely necessary to the aspirants for spiritual life. The lecturer was very emphatic on this point. He laid very great stress upon the necessity of having a thorough grounding in moral purity, for without the purification of one's ethical nature no one can dream of living a spiritual life.

Next he pointed out that there are two aspects in Yoga: the Physiological and the Psychological. The nervous system plays a very important part in the development of Yogic life. The Asana and Pranayama make the nervous system quite fit to bear the strains of higher spiritual life. The proper practice of these two items of Yoga makes the whole system rythmic. When Pratyahara begins the real spiritual life. It is at this stage of Yogic life that the Yogi has to withdraw his whole senses from the sense-objects and turn his attention to the spiritual ideal of his life. The lecturer dilated at length upon the fact that Pratyahara is practised differently in different yogas. Pratyahara leads to Dharana and Dharana to Dhyana. In the case of Dhyana duality of consciousness remains present. The meditator knows that the object of meditation is different from him. It is at this stage that the Yogi feels the bliss of spiritual life. The last stage in Yoga is Samadhi. The lecturer dwelt on the various kinds of Samadhi. In Samadhi the duality of consciousness vanishes and the Subject and Object merge themselves in one Universal Existence. This is what is preached in Vedanta as "Satchit-ananda" and this is the final goal of all beings and this is the summum bonum of all religion and religious practices.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the lecturer as well as to the chairman.

ULTIMATUM TO CHINA.

SINO-RUSSIAN SITUATION.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

Peking.—The Sino-Russian Situation is threatening. An ultimatum presented to the Chinese Government on the 15th March by Karakan, the Soviet Envoy at Peking, calling upon China to give a definite reply within three days with regard to the settlement of the preliminary draft of the Sino-Russian Treaty expired yesterday. Karakan immediately notified the Chinese Foreign Office that negotiations must be considered as concluded and has warned China that she is committed an irretrievable mistake which might affect future Sino-Russian relations. Russia reserved the right to establish conditions of future treaties with China which would be unable to resume negotiations until it had unconditionally established formal relations with the Soviet Government. In view of the former threats of Karakan, however, the Chinese Government do not consider negotiations ended and the Cabinet is considering the matter.—Reuter.

RELEASE OF MAULANA HASRAT MOHANI.

DR. VELKARS' SPEECH.

The following is the speech delivered by Dr. Velkar in supporting the resolution for the release of Maulana Hasrat Mohani, in the Bombay Legislative Council:—

Mr. President I rise to support the resolution moved by my honourable friend (Mr. Punjabhai Thakersi). In respect of this resolution, I would submit to this House only one consideration, and it is this, that to my mind the only fault for which Maulana Hasrat Mohani has been incarcerated is that he loved his country rather too passionately, and if he committed any crime that was the crime of patriotism. The whole tragedy of the Indian political situation is that, while patriotism is considered a virtue in other free countries, it is considered a crime in this unfortunate land. What did Maulana Hasrat Mohani do? He delivered two or three speeches at the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League in the year 1921, and in those speeches there appeared two or three sentences which appeared mischievous in the eyes of the Court. Let us take one speech. He says:—

"It is not in our power to keep Non-co-operation in peace or otherwise. So long as the Government continues to the use of canons and fetters, the movement can remain peaceful as it is to-day. But if Government go further and Government have recourse to gallows and machine guns, it will be impossible for the movement to remain non-violent."

Maulana Hasrat Mohani's position ought to be taken into consideration in dealing with a statement of that sort.

He was there as the leader of the great movement. He was the President of the Moslem League, and in that capacity, he was expected to give a clear lead to the whole movement in this country. In that capacity, he had to make a psychological study of the whole of the political situation, and he laid before the people the result of that study. At the same time, he gave a warning to the Government that if the Government went further and had recourse to gallows and machine guns, it would be impossible for the movement to remain non-violent. It was clearly the psychological study of the situation which Maulana Hasrat Mohani laid before the conference. Now, we are told that a movement like this which was led by Maulana Hasrat Mohani is unconstitutional, and as such will not be tolerated in this country. But may I take this opportunity to tell this House that the word "unconstitutional" is a misnomer in a country situated like India, a country which is not free? So long as in this country there is no proper constitution in existence, and so long as the country has not been given a charter for its administration to be carried on the word "unconstitutional" is a misnomer. It is all right to talk of it in countries like England, where there is a constitution given to the people, and where the voice of the people as expressed in the House of Commons becomes the law. We may be told that we have been given a constitution in the shape of the Reforms, but look at the situation that is existing in the Central Provinces? What do we find there? The people there have.....

The Honourable the President: Order, order. The honourable member is proceeding in an entirely different direction. He has got to confine himself to the question before the House.

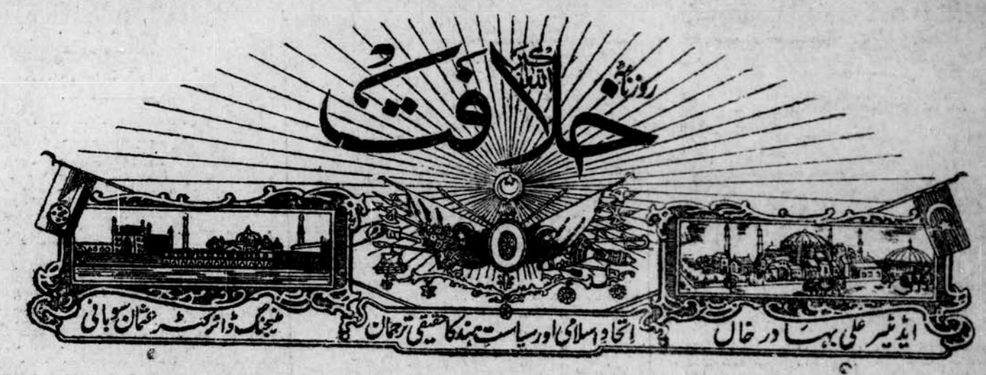
Dr. M. B. Velkar:—No. Sir.....

The Honourable the President.—The honourable member is dealing with the political situation in the whole of India.

Dr. M. B. Velkar:—I want to point out that the expression "unconstitutional movement" for which Maulana Hasrat Mohani has been sentenced is a misnomer in this country.

The Honourable the President:—I allowed the honourable member to do so; I did not interrupt him there.

Dr. M. B. Velkar:—I simply want to say, Sir, that there is no proper constitution given to the country, and as such the word "unconstitutional" is a misnomer. What I wanted to point out is that when we see that in the Central Provinces and the Assembly and elsewhere in the country the people's voice expressed by a majority of the members does not become the law, you cannot say that a constitutional movement is not going on in this country. Now, the political situation being what it was, the men of the type of Maulana Hasrat Mohani and other patriots who are there to suffer the consequences of any action that they may commit, any movement from the sending of a petition to Government to an armed revolution becomes a constitutional movement. I speak from that point of view, and these people would have been failing in their duty if they had not spoken as political situation being what it was, in this House, so far as we did not represent the real mind of the people to the Government, would be failing in our duty. Now, what did Maulana Hasrat do? He laid bare in his speech the mind of the people, and he did it out of pure patriotic motives. If the Government want to say that they sent him to prison because he was unconstitutional, I want to tell the Government "Don't you pretend that because he proceeded in an unconstitutional way you sent him to prison. Say that you want to rule by the sword, and that you want men like him imprisoned." Sir, the remedy for all these unconstitutional movements is not to send persons of the type of Maulana Hasrat Mohani to prison, but to give self-government to this country. As Mr Asquith has said, "the real and true remedy for all discontent and disloyalty is not jails, but self-government". I hope that Government will give the situation by giving effect to this resolution.



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ECHO OF POLICE FIRING AT PAREL.

CORONER'S ENQUIRY.

Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner concluded the adjourned enquiry regarding the death of Appaya Tukaram and four others who died of gun shot wounds in consequence of the police firing on the mob at Parel on the 7th instant.

Deputy Inspector McKelvie in his evidence said that he was on guard duty with ten armed policemen and ten with bamboo sticks near the Currey Road Bridge from 6-45 a.m., on the 7th instant. Later he received orders to patrol the area between Currey Road Bridge and Chinchpokly Bridge along DeLisle Road. On returning from Chinchpokly he saw large crowds on both the sides of DeLisle Road and on seeing his party the crowd began to shout and throw stones at him and his men. Unheeding the shouts and stones he proceeded towards the Union Mills and on coming in front of the mill he saw furniture and records scattered about and several files on fire. He managed to extinguish the fire and proceeding along the road he found himself faced by thousands of people shouting and throwing stones. Stones were in abundance as the roads there were under repairs. He with the policemen armed with sticks managed to disperse the crowd, but soon found that a still larger crowd had gathered on the south side of the road who were throwing stones and shouting. He with the armed policemen were unable to disperse the mob and he soon found himself between two mobs, as the mob that he had dispersed had gathered again. Seeing that retreat was impossible the witness ran to the Municipal dispensary to telephone for help but the telephone was out of order and he could not get the message through. He returned to the road where he found the crowds closing in. The police with sticks being quite powerless to control the crowd he went to the mob with a view to warn them but he was received with showers of stones from the Pathan Chawls as well as from other places. Seeing he had no time to lose he ordered the armed police to come to the front in the hope that their presence would disperse the crowd, but it had no effect on the mob. He then ordered his men to load their guns. He fired one shot with his revolver into the crowd but as this had not the desired effect he ordered his men to open fire. The mob did not realise that live cartridges were being used and continued to throw stones, but as soon as one or two men from the crowd dropped they stopped throwing stones and scattered in all directions. As soon as the road was clear he ordered his men to search for the wounded who were removed to the hospital and two dead bodies sent to the Morgue. Among the wounded were two men and one boy and the dead were two men. A police man was injured in the right leg and was sent to the hospital.

In reply to the Coroner the witness said the he ordered the firing in self-defence and for the safety of the policemen who were with him. There was also the fear of the rifles being taken from the police. Bandoliers were given to police officers for self-defence and that there was nothing in his orders to prevent him from ordering the men under him to fire under the circumstances of the case as there was no Magistrate present.

Deputy Inspector Merrifield in his evidence said that he was in charge of the guard on the DeLisle Road on the day in question. He saw one of the Sowars returning bleeding and he tried to reach Deputy Inspector McKelvie, but it was impossible as stones were being thrown freely. Witness and his party were hit several times.

The jury returned a verdict that the deaths were caused by wounds due to shots fired from rifles by armed policemen under orders of Mr. McKelvie while he and the policemen were hemmed in by rioters and were, therefore, in a difficult and dangerous position.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED OUTRAGING OF MODESTY.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Thanawala, Police Prosecutor prosecuted, and Mr. Doctor, pleader, defended, Munchersh Framji Garda, who is charged by Miss Gool Nadirshah Koyaji for outraging her modesty.

Mr. Thanawala said that the complainant is an employee in the Central Bank of India and resides at the Young Womens' Christian Association. On the 10th instant at about 8-45 p.m. the complainant in company with her sister and a Miss Conway left the Y.W.C.A. after dinner for a walk and went towards the Wodehouse Bridge. As they came near the Admiralty House they found the accused following them, using abusive language and enquiring of them as to way they have been going out at night time and why they imitated the Europeans. He told them that if they wanted to do so they should put on European dress. The complainant took no heed of the accused and walked a few steps further when the accused came from behind and caught hold of the complainant by the right forearm whereupon she shouted for help, but there was no policeman available. In the meantime a motor car was passing along and the complainant sent her sister to the car to get assistance. In the meantime the complainant hit the accused on the face in self defence, and as the complainant's sister was away the accused hit her in the eye and freed himself from the grasp of the complainant and ran across the maidan towards the Commercial Gymkhana. Miss Koyaji complained of this incidence to the Y.W.C.A. Secretary.

On the 17th instant at about 9 p.m. the complainant and her sister were again going out for a walk towards the Wodehouse Bridge when near the same place i.e. the Admiralty's House they found an European lady complaining about the accused to the Policeman on point duty. The complainant identified the accused as the person who had harassed her on the night of the 10th. Two soldiers were passing by at that time and they asked the complainant if they could be of some help to her whereupon Miss Koyaji told them what had happened and the two soldiers ran after the accused and arrested him. The complainant then lodged a complaint at the Colaba Police Station against the accused for having outraged her modesty. In reply to a question by the Magistrate Mr. Thanawala said that he would substantiate his charge of outraging modesty against the accused on the evidence of the complainant and that the Court had to take into consideration the conduct of the accused before he caught hold of the complainant and the vulgar abuses that he flung at her would throw light on the accused's intentions.

The further hearing was adjourned to the 27th instant.

FINED FOR CHEATING PUBLISHING CO.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, convicted D. A. Tulloch, who was charged by the Gresham Publishing Company under circumstances already reported in this paper. The Magistrate held the accused guilty to the three charges and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 on each count or in default two months' rigorous imprisonment.

FINED FOR KEEPING GAMING HOUSE.

Sub-Inspector Silaskar placed before Mr. P. L. Thakkar at the Mazagon Police Court, Kashinath Ganpat with keeping a common gaming house in 2nd Peerkhan Lane. Police Prosecutor Mr. D'Cunha in prosecuting said that Mr. Silaskar sent a bogus customer with a marked one rupee note to the accused's place and a little later armed with a warrant raided the house. On a panchnama being held the marked note was found, together with betting slip in Satta. The accused on *pleading guilty* was *sentenced* to *pay a fine* of Rs. 100 or in default to suffer hard labour for six months.

SIX MONTHS FOR THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Savant charged Nathoo Shankar with theft.

The facts as set out by the prosecution are that at about 3-30 p.m. on the 18th instant the complainant Pranjivandas Nanabhai residing at Kalbadevi Road was sleeping in his room with the doors closed. He however, on hearing a noise suddenly woke up and found the doors open. He rushed out and saw the accused getting down the stairs. Getting suspicious he went to his room to see if anything was missing. He discovered that his coat which was hanging in his room was missing. He then raised an alarm and the accused was arrested by a passerby. On searching the accused the property was found under the plantains in a basket which he was carrying. Considering his previous four convictions the Magistrate sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE OF THEFT COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

Satar Ahmad Sab was committed to Sessions to answer a charge of theft brought against him by Sheik Chand Sheik Ally. The facts for the prosecution as led by Sub-Inspector Savant are that at about 4 p.m. on the 18th the complainant was sleeping in his room at Sonapur Lane when the accused came and ran away with a copper Handa lying under his bedstead. The accused was arrested by a cousin of the complainant who was sleeping near the door of the complainant's room with the Handa in his hand. As the accused had nine previous convictions the case was transferred to the Sessions Court.

Lincolnshire Handicap

1-Mile. Run on 26th March at Lincoln.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Banks closed. Holi (Hindu holiday.)

S. S. "Dongola" with the English mails leave at 1 p.m.

Fancy Fete in aid of Poor Parsis' Housing Fund, to be opened by H. E. the Governor, Ladies' Gymkhana, Cooperage.

2nd day of Jamshedi Nooroz: Celebrations at the Imperial Consulate of Persia, Wodehouse Road. "At Home", 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

MONDAY, March 24.

Annual Prize-distribution, David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, 5 p.m. (S. T.). H. E. the Governor will preside.

TUESDAY, March 25.

Forty-ninth annual meeting of the Bombay Y. M. C. A., at 6 p.m. at Wodehouse Road. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will attend. Sir Norman Macleod, Chief Justice, in the chair.

FRIDAY, March 28

Meeting of Journalists' Association, the "Voice of India" offices; Frere Road, 6 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

SETHNA:—Mr. Pestonji Dadabhoy Faramji Sethna, brother of Shapurji D. F. Sethna (of Syriam) died Friday evening. Funeral 8 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Saturday) Gibbs Road, Parsi Panchayat Bungalow.

ACKNOWLEDMENT.

Calendar for 1924 from Hormasji Dosabhai and Co., Agents, "Persian Hair Dye".

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

To-morrow (Sunday) Mr. S. V. Bhandarker will conduct the morning divine service at 7-30 a.m. and Mr. G. Y. Chitnis will conduct the evening divine service at 5-30 p.m. All are invited to attend.

VADANAGRA NAGAR CONFERENCE.

A general meeting of the Vadanagra Nagar Mandal will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Pannalal Terraces, Grant Road, when the appointment of auditors and the question of holding the Vadanagra Nagar Conference will be discussed.

MOONLIGHT BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

The band of the 1st Btn. G. I. P. Ry. Regiment, A. F. I. will play a programme of music at the Victoria Gardens to-day (Saturday) commencing at 9 p.m. (S.T.).

SHREE GHATKOPER SARVAJANIK JIVDAYA KHATA.

A general meeting of the members of Shree Ghatkoper Sarvajanik Jivdaya Khata (Institution) will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Khata's Office (Agra Road Mr. Jagjiwan Dayal's Wadi).

All members are cordially invited to attend.

VEDANTA CLASS.

Swami Vishwananda will conduct the weekly Vedanta Class at the Sri Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Santa Cruz, from 8-30 to 9-30 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday). The class is open to the public.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A Monthly Meeting of the Members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms on Monday, the 24th instant at 7-15 p.m. (S.T.)

BANDRA MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Annual Prize Distribution and Exhibition of School Children's work of the Bandra Municipal Schools will be held under the Presidentship of the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister of Education, to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p. m.

Athletic Tournaments for the school children will be held to-day (Saturday) and to-morrow (Sunday) at 7-30 to 9-30 a.m.

INDIAN CONCERT IN VICTORIA GARDENS.

A concert of Indian Music will be given in the Victoria Gardens to-morrow (Sunday) from 4-30 to 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) by the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya.

A limited number of seats can be provided of which the first row will be reserved for ladies only so that the male visitors are requested not to occupy them. Gentlemen accompanied by ladies of their families will be allowed to occupy the second row and the third row will be for gentlemen only.

FREE NURSING CLASS FOR MEN.

Captain S. G. Randay, I.M.S., will hold the above class in his Bazar Gate Street Dispensary on Sunday (the 23rd instant) from 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. This is the first lecture of this year's course, and men who wish to join the class should register their names, as early as possible. The charges for women nurses have become so exorbitant that most people can not afford to get them. It is therefore proposed to form a batch of men nurses.

MAHATMAJI ENTERTAINED WITH MUSIC.

Pandits Mahadeva Bhagavathar (Violin) and Anantarama Bhagavathar (Mridangam) of Puthukode (South Malabar) who were specially invited to the Ahmedabad Musical Conference were given an opportunity on the 20th instant to entertain Mahatmaji with a few selected pieces of South Indian music. Mahatmaji expressed himself highly satisfied with the performance, and on being requested to extend his encouragement to the art, promised to do everything possible.

TO-DAY'S CONCERT.

These artists will appear this evening at 4-30 in the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Hall when the Bombay public will have an opportunity to know the worth of this art. Ladies will be admitted free and reserved accommodation provided for.

A RUMOUR CONTRADICTED

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am asked by Mr. Petit to contradict the rumour, I referred to in my article which appeared in your issue of Wednesday morning that he offered the editorship of his new paper to Mr. Horniman.—Yours, etc.

M. S. M. SHARMA.

General Sir Walter Congreve has been appointed aide-de-camp to the King in succession to Lord Horne.—Reuter.

The death has occurred of Carl Hertz, the Illusionist.—Reuter.

Sir Frank Hollins left £315,357.—Reuter.

STRIKE SITUATION.

MILLS CLOSE FOR HOLI FESTIVAL.

Owing to the Holi festival on Friday all the mills were closed, and are likely to be so for one or two days more. On Monday many of them will again reopen and it is these expected that even a larger number of mills will resume work. It is difficult to say decisively now what will be the attitude of the men, within the next two or three days.

MILL-CHILDREN RELIEF FUND.

Previously acknowledged, Rs. 12,147; Captain E V Sassoon Rs. 2,000; Mr. N N Wadia, Rs. 1,000; Friend of Labour, Rs. 100; Mr. Perojshaw B Petit, Rs. 100; Mrs. S. Judah Rs. 50; Mr. J. Addyman Rs. 50; Mrs. Dehlavi Rs. 50; Mr G I Patel, M.L.C. Rs. 25; Mr. Nana Rajoo Babajee Rs. 25; Mr. Laxman Venkoo Baico, Rs. 25; Mr. Vithalrao S. Alconda Rs. 25; Mr. V. L. Kodal Rs. 26; Mr. Narayan Rajenna Rs. 25; Mr. Shanker S. Persha Rs. 25; Mr. Albert Raymond Rs. 25; Mr. S K Bole, M.L.C. Rs. 26.—Total Rs. 15,717.

The following is the number of children fed on Friday at the different centres from the Mill Children Relief Fund:—

Lady Northcote Orphanage	208
Victoria Gardens	91
Tardeo	35
Matunga	115

RAWALPINDI RACES.

THE ARCADIAN CHASE CUP

A Silver Presentation Cup valued £25, presented by the Arcadian Tobacco Co. of Calcutta, to be completed for at the Northern

Spring Race Meeting held at Rawalpindi on the 20th March. The Cup was won by Capt. Cox on his "Mr. Jinks."

IN AID OF PARSI HOUSING,

FETI AT P M V GYMKHANA

Only the Parsi community, of all the communities in this city, has done anything to tackle the very difficult problem of housing and their charity organisations are the envy of other people. The richer Parsis have not shirked the responsibility which they owe to the poorer people among them, and yet all that the Parsis have hitherto done in the way of providing houses at moderate rents to suit the pockets of the lower middle classes is not sufficient to meet the requirements of even this small community. The pitiless economic pressure is bearing equally heavily on all communities in this city, and the Parsis are no exception to that rule. Co-operative Housing societies do meet the demand to some extent, but they have their limit of usefulness, and charity has to step in somewhere to solve this whole question. Lady Cowasji Jehangir, with some able workers, is now organising a Grand Fancy Fete and Exhibition in aid of the Poor Parsee Housing Fund at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhanna, opposite the Cooperage. It is unnecessary to say that the Parsi community will heartily patronise this charity show in large numbers but a charity of this nature deserves the support of all communities in this city. In an exceptionally dull hot weather such a fair was sorely needed, and where pleasure can be combined with charity it must be doubly welcome to the citizens of Bombay.

SEQUEL TO DISCOVERY OF BOMBS.

FIVE ARRESTS MADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 21.

In connection with the recent discovery of live bombs in Maniktala, a Police searched a house in Belgachia, a suburb of Calcutta, and arrested a young Bengali named Satyendra Nath Dey. As a result of the search, police recovered a mauser pistol, a six-chambered revolver and two boxes of cartridges. Satyendra is said to have belonged to the Bengali Regiment during the war and a resident of Khulna up till now. Five arrests have been made in connection with the bomb discovery. Police also searched a Printing Press and another house but no arrest was made. A student, who was arrested at Noakhali in this connection, was brought down to Calcutta to-day.

SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March 20.

A report of a fatal accident has been received in Rangoon. It appears Mr. D. G. Wilson, Conservancy Supervisor of Rangoon Corporation, went out for a shoot to Taikkyi in Insein District, about thirty miles from Rangoon yesterday.

One of the beaters, who had gun with him noticing something moving in the bushes fired. Soon after it was found Mr. Wilson lying dead in a pool of blood.

Mr. G. K. Deodhar, Vice-President Bombay Central Cooperative institute who had gone to Sindh to preside over the Cooperative Conference, visited some of the neighbouring villages to examine the working of the branch offices and expressed satisfaction at the progress of the movement.

AIR DEFENCE BILL.

LORDS PASS SECOND READING.

LEAFIELD. March 20.

In the House of Lords, Lord Thomson, Secretary for Air, moved the second reading of the Bill for establishing an Auxiliary Air Force and an Air Force Reserve. He said that the Auxiliary Air Force would correspond with the Territorial Army. The purpose of the Bill led to enable the Air Ministry to start recruiting on suitable bases for thirteen non-regular squadrons which would form part of the Air Force for Home Defence. The Air Ministry were anxious to take advantage of the present Territorial Army Association, and with a desire for harmonious co-operation, and also in the interests of economy, they would set up joint associations in each county alternatively, as the scheme developed both the Territorial Army Associations and the Auxiliary Air Forces Associations functioning separately might be necessary in certain cases. Third contingency would be the formation of Auxiliary Air Force Associations for more than one county or for large industrial areas and groups of towns.

Lord Thomson said that the Bill made it an obligation for any establishment officer or recruit to accept the liability to be called up to serve within the British Isles in defence of these islands against actual or apprehended attack independently of the embodiment of the Force. The Bill also defined the flight on the home service as the one in which the points of departure and intended return were within the British Isles or their territorial waters, notwithstanding that the flight might in its course extended beyond those limits.

It was in the first instance proposed to raise six squadrons. It was hoped to start to recruit two squadrons in summer in the London area, and possibly a further squadron near Glasgow in Autumn. In addition, it was proposed to form seven special Reserve Squadrons for the Home Defence Force.

The personnel would consist roughly of two thirds of special reservists and one third of regulars. In order to assist in manning these squadrons a new category of special reservists was being created whose obligations would be confined to service within the British Isles as defined in the Auxiliary Air Force Bill. The Air Ministry was endeavouring to throwing its net far and wide and get not merely the men who were willing to serve as citizen soldiers, but also those desiring some closer association with the Army. One Special Reserve Squadron would be called up in autumn, and they were hoping that there would be more.

The Marquis of Londonderry welcomed the Bill on behalf of the Conservative Party and said that it would meet with the agreement of all parties.

The second reading of the Bill was adopted. —(B.O.W.)

WESTMINISTER ABBEY DIV. BY ELECTION.

DRAMATIC ANNOUNCEMENT OF RESULT.

LEAFIELD. March 20.

The bye-election in the Westminster Abbey Division of London resulted in a victory of Mr. Nicholson (Conservative) who secured 8187 votes. Mr. Winston Churchill, Independent anti-Socialist, was second with 8144 votes and Mr. Fenner Brockway, candidate for Labour, was third with 6156. Mr. Scott Duckers, Liberal, was fourth with only 291 votes. The election has been preceded with an exciting canvaign in which Mr. Churchill notably had made strenuous effort. Mr. Nicholson stood as a candidate in succession to his uncle General Nicholson whose death had caused the vacancy; and he had the advantage of the support of the Conservative Party organisation. The announcement of the result was dramatic. At the close of the count of the votes it was understood that Mr. Churchill had won and he was congratulated, but figures, however, were still being checked and a few minutes later it was announced that Mr. Nicholson was at the head of the poll by 33 votes. Mr. Churchill demanded a recount, but this only served to increase Mr. Nicholson's majority to 43. The seat having previously been at Conservative there is no change in its representation. A feature of the result is the heavy vote given for the Labour candidate. At the last contested election the Labour candidate only secured 2411 votes compared with the present Labour vote of 6155.—(B.O.W.)

PURCHASE OF ENGLISH JOURNALS.

A NEW COMPANY FORMED.

LONDON, March 21.

It is officially announced that the directors of Messrs. Hulton and Company have accepted the offer of Sir William Berry and Mr. J. Gomer Berry for the sale to them of the Manchester branch of the Company's business, including the "Daily Despatch," the "Evening Chronicle" the "Sporting Chronicle," the "Sunday Chronicle," "Empire News," and the "Athletic News," and a number of other periodicals.

A new Company is formed to take over the above mentioned properties and also acquire the "Sunday Times." It is understood, on completion of the purchase of the above properties, debentures valued at approximately four millions out of those issued by the "Daily Mail" Trust in October last will be redeemed.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES RETURNS TO LONDON.

LEAFIELD. March 20.

The Prince of Wales returned to London to-day from Aldershot where he has been recovering from his riding accident. He had previously consulted his medical attendants who advised him that he could safely undertake the journey.—(B.O.W.)

FRENCH ARMY BILL.

LONDON, March 21.

Paris.—The Chamber has voted to-day the Army Bill.—Reuter.

TANGA NATIVES' PLIGHT.

TOO POOR TO PAY HUT & POLL-TAX.

ALLEGED ATROCITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MOMBASA, March 19.

An eye-witness from Tanga writes to the "dainik Samachar" about the Zulum and atrocities alleged to be inflicted upon males and females of natives there for the collection of native hut and poll tax. Wives of defaulters it is alleged, are inhumanly harassed, dogs let loose bite native males and females. As an additional punishment, hospitals treatment is refused to such natives. As a result, one native is reported to have died. Big crowds of native males are being tied with a piece of rope round their necks and are taken in this condition to the court under escort. Females are also, it is alleged, similarly treated and if females are unable to walk in such a condition in a line, they are severely flogged. Owing to the poverty of natives they are unable to pay the above tax which is payable by males.

The first batch of Mombasa Indian Poll-Tax prisoners was released to-day Mrs. Naidu is arriving here by s.s. "Karapara" in the middle of April. Her previous programme is cancelled.

DR. TAGORE LEAVES FOR CHINA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 21.

In response to the invitation of the Peking University, Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore, today left for China to deliver a course of lectures there. He will also visit Japan, Indo-China, Cambodia, Siam and Java. The object of his eastern tour is to endeavour to reestablish cultural and spiritual connections with India and to revive the study of Buddhist and Sanskrit literature as a bond of unity between India and these countries.

KHADI EXHIBITION AT MANDVI

The Khadi and Swadeshi Goods Exhibition at Mandvi, opposite the Central Khilafat Committee's office, is now fast drawing to a close. The Exhibition, though somewhat hastily got up in connection with the Gandhi month celebrations, has served as a useful object-lesson to the many people who have flocked to the Exhibition grounds ever since its commencement. While there are many stalls devoted to khaddar, mention may be made of a variety of khadi displayed at the Gujarat Prantik Samiti Stalls, the Sourashtra Stores and the Khadi Bhandar. The Gujarat Prantik Samiti Stall is popularising khadi by keeping the prices low. There are various other stalls including exquisite Silk manufactures, and cocogem products are also prominently on view. The Exhibition also offers other side-attractions and there is yet an opportunity for those who have not visited the exhibition to do so before it is closed.

ALLEGED FRENCH SPY CONVICTED.

LONDON, March 21.

Leipzig.—Captain Darmont, an alleged French spy, has been sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude and a fine of 5,000 gold marks. Bienz, a Swiss Cinema Manager who was sentenced on March 18th to eleven years' penal servitude for espionage confessed that he had supplied Capt. Darmont with 62 reports of the German Reichswehr for which he obtained in 1923 sums aggregating to a million marks.—Reuter.

"THE TIMES" ON REPUBLIC IN PERSIA.

LONDON, March 21.

"The Times" in a leader says there appears no insuperable obstacle to the introduction of a Republic in Persia. The difficulty will be to reorganise polity in Persia with its feudal and ecclesiastical traditions on really modern Republican lines. The paper concludes there may be dangers in that proceeding which will be intensified by the overshadowing influence of Soviet at Moscow.—Reuter.

ROYAL DUTCH OIL CO.

LONDON, March 21.

The Royal Dutch Oil Company have decided to issue ordinary shares at par to the existing holders in the proportion of one new share for four old, thus increasing the ordinary capital by eighty million florins and giving its shareholders a substantial bonus.—Reuter.

FRACAS BETWEEN HINDUS & SIKHS.

SEQUEL TO SINGING OF SONGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, March 21.

This afternoon at about 3 p.m. there was a fracas between certain Hindus and some Sikhs in Bazar Pajaranwala, near Golden Temple in which some persons received injuries. It is alleged that owing to Holi celebrations a party of Hindus passed that quarter singing songs which were objected to by the Sikhs and which provoked their wrath ultimately leading to this trouble. It was, however, soon quelled. The police and prominent citizens were, in a short time, on the spot. All is quiet.

A Baria message of March, 21st says:—Her Highness gave birth to a Rajkumar yesterday. Great rejoicing prevails throughout the State. —A.P.

LATER.

As a result of the Hindu-Sikh fracas five Hindus have received injuries from lathi blows.

BOMBAY COUNCIL AND SWARAJISTS.

ACHIEVEMENTS NOT DISCOURAGING

Under the auspices of the Bombay National Union a public meeting was held at the Gaudharva Maha Vidyalaya on Thursday night, when speeches were made on "The Swaraj Party and the Last Council Session." Mr. Anasaheb Nene presided.

The President said when the Reforms were first given a meeting was held at Mr. Tilak's house at Poona and it was then decided that a "democratic party" should be started to fight in the Councils. But since then the N. C. O. movement of Mahatma Gandhi gained ground in the country and Lok. Tilak agreed to abide by the popular opinion, and not to enter the Councils. The speaker then gave a resume of the events which occurred in the country since that decision was arrived at. The Swaraj Party was established to carry the N. C. O. movement into the Council and if the Congress had given its decision a little earlier, he was sure they would have been able to capture the major portion of the seats. But it was no use crying over spilt milk. It was better to hear the members, he said, on their own achievements.

Mr. V. R. Kothari said if the Swaraj Party was not able to have a majority in the Local Council that party could not be blamed, if it was not able to achieve any good results. Owing to the non-Brahmin and Moslem vote the Swaraj Party could not do much. But he did not blame the members so much as the constituents who sent them there. How was it that the Moslem members voted in favour of the resolution about Maulana Hazrat Mohani and voted against that about Mr. Horniman? It was because the Moslems did not know anything about Mr. Horniman, as they knew about Maulana Hazrat Mohani,—hence their complete apathy. The only thing for them was to educate the Muslim and non-Brahmin constituents and to bring forward only such resolutions as would benefit those sections and while they could not very well oppose. It was because the constituents were ignorant that these members could vote as they liked with the Government. Even in the present Council he said they could do such work as would compel the pro-Government members to vote on the popular side.

Mr. Saptarshi said there was a great deal of suspicion and doubt about the Swaraj Party, but in spite of their small numbers that party was able to do much for the people. Some people thought that by not entering the Councils they would be able to achieve Swaraj more quickly. But those expectations were not realised. Even the Swaraj Party had not expected to get Swaraj by going into the Councils. It was a matter of great regret that the non-Brahmins always threw their weight on the side of Government whenever there was a political question before the Council. As an instance he mentioned the resolution about Mr. Horniman, which was thrown out with the help of this party. But it was for the constituents themselves to make these gentlemen feel that they looked on all these tactics with displeasure and resentment. He asked the public not to leave any carping criticism at the Swaraj Party, but to appreciate the difficulties which lay in their path. Let the party be given a fair trial, and let them have enough time to do what they wished to do. In the conditions now obtaining in the country, he would tell them the Party was doing its best to serve their country.

Mr. Joshi said by the results already achieved by his party they would have seen that the Swarajists were justified in their attitude and expectations, of course the result varying according to the number of members. Not a single member of the party had so far "ratted." Unfortunately the Swaraj Party had to work alone without the help of other members. If they could not reduce the expenditure of Government, they could get the same results by reducing its income, as in the case of the Court fees Stamp Act.

Prof. J. C. Swaminarayan said only Gujrat was able to send a solid *bloc* of Swarajists, who never voted against the people. There was no non-Brahmin party in Gujrat. They were businessmen and they knew their business properly and sent the right sort of men into the Council. He was sure the Moslems in Gujrat were true to the country at the core and they wanted to send true patriots into the Councils. But the speeches of Dr. Kitchlew and Mr. Mahomed Ali had prevented independent Moslems from coming forward as candidates. The Deccanis were "intellectuals" and so they quarrelled among themselves and had differences among Brahmins and non-Brahmins. But it was not so among the Gujratis. The non-Brahmins in the Deccan were the dead-weight which spoiled everything. His blood boiled at the thought that Mr. Horniman's resolution was thrown out that very evening. Everybody had shirked his responsibility and thrown it on Bombay and Bombay had not risen to the occasion. It was not the service of the country that actuated these Moslem and non-Brahmins but it was the promise of small jobs which guided their parties and the Bombay Council had discredited itself in the eyes of the country. But the Swaraj Party would bide its time and press its point and gain it. Although they had been able to save only about Rs. 15 lakhs, they were able to expose the Government and show its defects to the people. They hoped to do better the next time.

Mr. V. A. Surve said as far as he was concerned he was not concerned with sectional politics, but with the good of the country, to serve which he had gone into the Council. He asked them never to be satisfied until the goal they had in view was reached and that was Swaraj.

After some other gentlemen had spoken the meeting came to a close at a late hour.

Official and Personal.

H. E. Commander-in-Chief leaves Delhi on 25th March and after a day's halt at Gajroula returns on 27th.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

WIN FOR CATHEDRAL H. S.

Fridays games in the Preliminary round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament Provided poor Hockey and two very one-sided games were witnessed by a large holiday crowd.

The Islam Gymkhana having conceded a walk-over to the first string of the H. E. S. Old Boys, the Cathedral High School played their fixture with the Parel Sporting Club, winning by 7 goals to 1. It was a wholly one-sided game from the start and the Cathedral forwards had a gay time. All the seven goals were netted by the School team in the first half and play was slightly better in the latter half when the Parel forwards did some good work and obtained their only goal as a result of a penalty bully against Leontzini for deliberate "foul", of the seven goals, Spilling was responsible for three, Navassa for two. White, MacClumpha and Wright scored one each.

The Team:—Cathedral H. E.:—Hedgkinson (Right and E. Mahar; White, Leontzini; and Mount; Navassa, Spilling, McClumpha, Sinclair and Kelly.

Reserves:—Messrs. Cockshoot and Thornback.

LUSITANIAN "B" (1) beat R. I. M. "A".

The junior eleven of the Dockyard team figured as the "A" team in their contest with the second string of the Lusitanians who easily won by four goals without a response. The Lusitanians asserted their superiority from the very beginning and Perreira opened the scoring with a stinging shot off a corner. The R. I. M. forward showed very little understanding and except conway, the others hardly did any work. The Lusitanian quintette on the other hand being backed by a resourceful half line were giving the R. I. M. defence a hot time but their shooting was far from being good. Romeo Fernandes registered the second goals few minutes after resumption. At this stage the Marine forward line became very disconcerted and Jephson kept changing places. Selkirk and Poole changed places and the latter was guilty of hitting with the wrong side many a time and Conway also followed the example. Both successfully united the defence except one when Poole conceded to a penalty corner. Sebastian relied too much on individual efforts and after missing several chances scored the third goal and followed up with another in a few minutes, off the inside right:—

Teams:—Lusitanians.

Coutinho, Vitto and Hercules; Albert, Perreira and Joe; Foxie, Romeo, Sebastian, Coutinho and Vincent.

R. I. M. "A".

Walker; Arnold and Poole, Bardy, Selkirk and Carey; D'Souza, Ross, Conway, Jepson and Roach.

Reserves:—Messrs. Cockshott and Thornback.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Rangers vs. Govt. Telegraphs at 4-30 p.m.
Orion vs. Lusitanian "A" at 5-30 p.m.

CONDER TENNIS.

DESAI AND RAJA IYER IN FINAL.

Of the two semi-final games down for decision in the Conder Tennis Tournament, only one was played off. The Calcutta player Perkins and Kolhoff had no difficulty in disposing of Nagarwalla and Captain into straight sets at the cost of only five games. In the other match between Desai and Raja Iyer vs. Tyabji and Tyabji, the former pair received a walk-over, their opponents being unavoidably absent.

The final match between Perkins and Kolhoff vs. Desai and Raja Iyer will commence on the Y. M. C. A. Court this evening at 5 p.m. when the admission fee will be one rupee.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

LONDON, March 21.

The following are the probable starters for the Lincolnshire Handicap:—

Conderer (H. Beasley); Drake R. Jones); Xander (McLachlan); Sir Gallahad III (O'Neill); Friar (F. Fox); Sorel (C. Elliot); Sir Grey Steel (Thwaites); Westwood Jughan); Jarvie (Watson); Milton (Adams); Bayden (Walsh); Clothanden (Townsend); Friar's Melody (J. Beasley); Forester (Lynch); Port Aster (Ormo); Pinkie (Aldford); Crimson Dawn (Smirke); Le Roi (Cullen); White Bud (Gilbraish); Crested (Watard); Old Nic (R. James); Slogan (Dick); Grave Fairy (Howard); Windelly (H. Loach); Gabrielle (Pick).

Jockeys have not been allotted for Daily Second, Legend, Golden Hero, Clackmannan, Ulula, His Excellency, Sunny Rose, Gleaman and St. Gormac.—Reuter.

GRAND NATIONAL.

The following are the probable starters for the Grand National:—

Music Hall (J. Anthony); Gerald L. (I. Morgan); Shaunspadah (F. Rees); Oldtay Bridge (Hartigan); Sergeant Murphy (Hogan); Alcazar (Stubbs); Eureka Second (Robsin); Arrowvale (Whiteaker); Conjuror II (H. Brown); Flymark (J. Moylan); Wavertown (Waudby); Winnall (Donnelly); Ally White (Tighe); Penceed (Thomas); Ballystus (Leader); Drifter (G. Calbee); Madrigal (Moloney); Master Robert (Thudgill); Watt Tyler (Hammett); Balinode (Gibson); A Double Escape (G. Smith); James Pigg (H. Morris); Auchin Rossie (Foster); Winter Voyage (J. Goswell); Main Sail (Learmouth); Palm Oil (Roberts); Gay Lochinvar (H. Gordon); Fair Hill (Watkinson).

No jockeys have been announced for Silvo, Chin Chin, Elonsheever and Soldier Bill.—Reuter.

RIOTING NEAR MADURA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADURA, March 20.

A message says:—As a result of factions in a village a few miles from Madura, rioting in one of the villages was reported some three days ago, in which one man was seriously injured. He was at once removed to the Madura Hospital, where he died. In another village about half a dozen houses were set fire to on the night of the 16th instant. Next night some hay racks were set on fire, in another neighbouring village. On the night of the 18th, the house of Nadar was set on fire, in the same village, on the night of 17th some persons forced entrance into the house of a villager in Mariammankulam village, armed with deadly weapons, murdered one man in cold blood and carried away his head.

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A MEETING

OF THE

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

will be held on

28TH MARCH 1924
AT 6-30 P. M. (S. T.)

under the joint auspices of the Mechanical Engineers' Association of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Gujarat and all other Similar Associations of the Bombay Presidency.

TO CONFORM

Criticisms, objections and suggestions, etc., formulated by the Special Committee and for forwarding the same to Government.

PLACE OF MEETING:

Cawasji Jehangir Hall

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Price Re. 1-8 only. V. P. P. 1 As
The "Bombay Chronicle" observes: In his forceful and sincere manner Mr. Bernard Houghton has touched all the chords of the very heart of the Indian problem. One simply guides through the whole book, which contains 125 pages of illuminating thoughts. Every Indian nationalist should make it a point to read it and keep a copy with himself for propaganda purposes."
SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE.
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The Bombay Chronicle

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1924.

TOWARDS THE CONFERENCE

The letter of "A Moplah", which we published yesterday, expresses the feelings of a large number of Muslims in India. It does less than justice to the Turks, just as the Turks, in their pronouncements on the question of Khilafat, do less than justice to the Indian Muslims. On one point we disagree entirely with the writer: when he says, that in view of the arrogant action of the National Assembly, Indian Muslims should cease to help the many thousands of our brethren in Turkey, victims of the Greek atrocities who are actually suffering. Whatever may be the policy or views of the present Government of Turkey there is no doubt but that by their heroic and victorious struggle with the Greek invaders the Turkish nation have done more for Islam than any Khalifa ever did of recent years; and when we remember that throughout that life and death struggle the Khalifa was against the Turkish nation and in favour of the enemy, we can understand a little how it came to pass that the Turkish nation lost its reverence—formerly deep-seated—for the most illustrious dynasty in the world, the renowned House of Osman. The Khilafat having been for centuries identified with that dynasty and the Turks never having had occasion to regard it separately, reverence for the Khilafat was impaired along with reverence for the dynasty. If Sultan Wahid-ud-din had had the manhood to retire to Anatolia when the Allies announced their will to occupy Constantinople, and had been content to share the hardships of the patriot army for a while, the prestige of the House of Osman would have stood to-day as high as ever, and the whole position with regard to the Khilafat would have been transfigured. But he lacked the necessary manhood; and the subsequent spectacle of princes of the House of Osman leading lives of careless luxury in the servitude of the enemy, while the manhood of the Turkish nation was enduring fearful hardships and performing prodigies of valour, naturally filled the people with disgust. Among the princes there was only one exception, Abdul Majid Efendi, at that time Heir Apparent to the throne. He more than once endeavoured to escape to Anatolia, and was kept in durance on account of those attempts. His sympathy was always with the nation actively; and when the nation triumphed and Wahid-ud-din was forced to flee, Abdul Majid Efendi was raised to the Khilafat by the National Assembly, which at the same time abolished monarchy in Turkey. The reason for that abolition was not so much love of the republican form of government as conviction that the House of Osman had become irremediably effete. It had but one good man remaining, and he was no longer young. The women still possessed some vigour, but the men were hopeless. Abdul Majid Efendi was in fact the last male member of the family. There was no successor for him in that House. It was, therefore, in the interests not only of the nation, but of the Islamic world, of which the Turkish nation is to-day more than ever the protagonist, that the Sultanate of the House of Osman should be abolished. The Khilafat was preserved for the sake of Muslim sentiment and for the sake of the moral support which it would bring to Turkey; and it was vested in the one prince of the House of Osman worthy of its great traditions. There were, however, many people in Turkey monarchists by tradition, who regarded the sovereignty of Turkey as belonging to the House of Osman by divine right. These regarded the Khilafat of His Majesty Abdul Majid Khan as safeguarding the dynasty to some extent or at any rate as leaving a way open for its restoration at a given moment. We have heard that there were intrigues and a widespread conspiracy. A time came when the National Assembly believed that it was called upon to weigh the advantages against the disadvantages to the nation of maintaining the Khilafat of the House of Osman at Constantinople. They remembered how the Muslim nations outside Turkey, even some Arabs, fought against them in the war, in spite of their possession of Khilafat. They remembered how their war against the Greeks had been successful not by the help of the Khalifa, but in spite of all his efforts, who was then a puppet in the hands of their opponents. They remembered how, in that war, they had obtained effective help at different times from Russia, France and Italy, but not from any Muslim people outside Turkey. They remembered that, since the separation of the Khilafat from the Turkish Government no Muslim outside Turkey had shown any interest in the institution save in words. And they rushed to the conclusion that the disadvantages of the Khilafat for the Turkish nation were many, its advantages *nil*. They suddenly banished all the members of the House of Osman and with them His Majesty Abdul Majid Khan. They decreed the deposition of the Khalifa and the abolition of the Khilafat—of course, only in so far as Turkey is concerned. We consider their action far too hasty, selfish and materialistic; but far from unintelligible in the circumstances. We know that the Turks have under-estimated the worth of the Khilafat in their national history, the respect it has inspired in European Powers attacking Turkey, the moral support which it has brought and would still bring to Turkey from the Muslims of the world. A race in love with independent and decided action the Turks became too soon impatient of the ways of other Muslim nations which have been deprived for years of opportunity and means for independent and decided action. To the Turks the Khilafat appears as a concrete political problem, to us as an ideal religious institution. They are more capable of realising the ideal of Khilafat than we are, for they have the power; but it had appeared to them not at all as an ideal institution and its elevation into one required in their opinion, intelligent and material collaboration from the Muslim world. They waited a year to see if such collaboration were forthcoming. As nothing happened in that space of time to suggest that the Muslims of the world were taking any real interest, they jumped to the conclusion that it was not forthcoming. Their action seems to us in India a cruel and gratuitous affront. We would remind our readers that our action in apparently ignoring the Khilafat seemed probably a gross affront to them. If some of us are saying, "We have now no use for Turkey", the Turks may just as well be saying "We have now no use for other Muslims", and with better reason The Turks undoubtedly believe that they have acted, in this matter, as every nation has a right to act, for self-protection and to guard their independent future. We feel they have decided hastily and on defective evidence. But it would ill become us to withhold our charity from those *Mujahidin*, their wives and children, who drove the bloody-minded Greeks from off the soil of Asia, from those whose means of living have been totally destroyed, or those who have been brought from Europe to fill up the gaps in the Islamic ranks. If the Turks think that they can do without the other Muslims of the world the other Muslims ought to know they cannot do without the Turks. We have failed to convince them of the reality of Muslim brotherhood in the past: let us do so in the present and the future. And the best way to do so in the present is to send them through the Red Crescent Society, an immense sum for the relief of the suffering refugees who are our Muslim brethren no matter what the Turkish Government may or may not have done.

With regard to the situation caused by the action of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey we ask the Indian Muslims not to emulate that action by rushing to conclusions hastily. Direct communications, we believe, are going on between the Central Khilafat Committee of India and Angora, and we must wait for the result. The Khilafat, of course, is not abolished; nor is the Khalifa deposed for Muslims outside Turkey. But His Majesty has been exiled from the seat of the Khilafat and is not at present in a position to exercise the functions of Khalifa. He was not in a position to exercise those functions while he was in Constantinople, nor will he be so able until the Muslims of the world agree to organise the new position of Khilafat on a proper basis. In the meanwhile we are faced with a difficult situation, owing to the greedy haste of the Sharif Huseyn to take advantage of the momentary stupor of the Muslims in order to grab something for himself. We would warn the Indian Muslims against propaganda upon his behalf, would remind them of his treason which has still to be atoned, and would ask them to remember that the sovereignty of Mecca *and Jerusalem* is necessary before even the claim put forward for him can be justified. That claim ignores completely the main, essential qualification requisite in a Khalifa. We would warn them, too, that, though he has the support of his sons and of some notables, he has not the support of the masses of the people even in the countries where his claim is said by Reuter to be recognised. Egypt is against him, and Egypt is the thinking head of the Arabic-speaking world to-day. A conference of the Islamic world is necessary and if it cannot now be freely held in Turkey—still the leading Muslim country—it should be held in Egypt.

But before such a Conference can be of use we have first to ascertain whether the Turkish Government refuses altogether the function of world-wide Khilafat for itself; whether supposing that it does so (as would seem to be the case) it cannot see the advantages which would accrue to Turkey, as they would undoubtedly accrue to the Islamic world from maintaining Constantinople as the seat of the Khilafat, supposing that the Khilafat were divorced from the idea of a particular dynasty and made henceforth elective, not hereditary. The objection which the Turks found to the maintenance of the Ottoman dynasty in the Sultanate must equally apply to the maintenance of that dynasty in the Khilafat in the opinion of the whole Muslim world: that the Khalifa Abdul Majid is the last worthy member of that family. We cannot see that it would be anything but a strength to Turkey if successive Khalifas, elected from among the leading Muslims of the world, made Constantinople their official residence and relied upon the Turkish nation as their bodyguard; nor do we think that the republican regime in Turkey would run any serious danger if, following the decision of a general Congress of the Sunnis, they were to receive back His Majesty Abdul Majid Khan in that capacity, without the other princes of his family, and on a clear understanding. But supposing that the Turkish Government should refuse the world-wide function of Khilafat—which by power (the first essential) they are best qualified to exercise—and that they are not willing to maintain Constantinople as the seat of the Khilafat, the situation would be by no means desperate. We ourselves attach immense importance to the point that the seat of the Khilafat at the present day should be upon the soil of Europe; not for the self-glorification of the Muslims nor as a memorial of old conquests, but from the point of view of universal human progress. There is a little country called Albania, which has maintained its independence manfully through many wars. The majority of the people of that country are Muslims. The Powers have long been at a loss to find a monarch for Albania who would be acceptable to all its free and warlike clans. The power of Albania is sufficient to maintain its independence but not enough to constitute a menace to its neighbours. If the Khalifa of the Muslims were the constitutional monarch of Albania and had his winter residence in Egypt, that would be a pretty strong foundation for a non-political Khilafat such as we have come to desire. With the support of a strong Council of the Ulema of the whole world it could defy all local opposition whether among the Arabs or elsewhere, except in Turkey, and do that work for general Muslim progress which has been too long neglected. The Turks might reasonably object if it were a question of establishing the House of Osman in a Kingdom whence they could pursue designs on Turkey, but not if the Khilafat were restored to its original form and made henceforth elective. In the same way (by restoring the elective Khilafat) the claims of rival houses could be reconciled, and the Khilafat could be easily restored to Turkey when if, when the present political complications are past, the Turks should wish for it again, as we believe they will. Indeed it is still doubtful if they do not claim it as their right, in which case they must deal with the Sharif Huseyn. We can make a strong Khilafat if the Turks support, but not if they oppose, our efforts; which shows that they are the Khilafat nation still. It may seem to be to their immediate interest to cut themselves adrift from the Islamic world, but we cannot think that it is to their permanent interest; and it is certainly not to the interest of the Islamic world that they should break away. Therefor, for the sake of Islam we ought to woo them by displaying kindly understanding, tolerance and sympathy and not affront them by our indignation at this juncture. We certainly agree with "A Mopla" that the first duty of the Central Khilafat Committee of India at this moment is to Indian Muslims; but we should be very sorry if the multitudes of unfortunate Muslim refugees in Turkey failed to receive the help they crave and sorely need from us in India merely on account of an unhappy action of the Turkish Government. We have to make it clear to the Turks that, however they may be prepared to break away from the Islamic brotherhood, we the Muslims of the world, will never let them go! They have misunderstood us, have misconstrued our behaviour. We are not ungrateful nor indifferent. We know that they have suffered for Islam and Asia more than any nation ever suffered in the world before, and we will prove to them by acts that Muslim brotherhood is real, and worth more than all the bargaining support of Europe. By such a demonstration of true Muslim brotherhood at such a time we shall greatly help to build the new Khilafat which can have no other ground or base or structure than that brotherhood.

Notes of the Day.

The Right Decision.

India will heave a sigh of relief at the decision of the Labour Government not to proceed with the Singapore Naval Base scheme. India has cause to rejoice over the decision not only on account of the financial relief which the abandonment of the scheme will bring her, but also by reason of the diminished prospects of a renewed race for armaments, whose venue, in the view of several political prophets, will be the Pacific. There is little doubt but that the decision of the Labour Government has been prompted not only by considerations of economy but also and, perhaps, to a greater degree, by political considerations of the nature we have indicated. If the scheme had been proceeded with, it would have roused the deepest suspicions of Great Britain's good faith in both Japan and the United States, where many harsh things have already been said since the inception of the scheme and would have provoked the Governments of not only these countries but also all other Powers interested in the freedom of navigation in the Pacific and maintenance of the existing balance of power in the Far East, to pile up armaments in disregard of the Washington Convention. Happily, the Labour Cabinet has put its foot firmly down on the foolhardy enterprise.

"Journalistic Etiquette."

Our juvenile contemporary, "The Evening News of India," in commenting on the Council debate on Mr. Horniman, has attempted a feat which must have perplexed a good deal not a few of its readers, but which must have delighted the heart of the official world, for whose delectation it was doubtless meant. The feat is that of damning Mr. Horniman with faint praise. Referring to the charge brought by Sir Maurice Hayward against Mr. Horniman that the latter refused to disclose to Government the names of the informants who had supplied him the information about the "reign of terror" in Dadar, our contemporary observes that "on this occasion, at least, the Editor of the "Chronicle" was right to a certain extent. It ought to be known, it is indeed generally known that an Editor's first duty is to respect the anonymity of his correspondents if they desire anonymity preserved." So far so good. But our contemporary is not satisfied with the general rule of journalistic etiquette. It lays down a new one, for the benefit, it would appear, of the Indian journalistic world. It writes:—

"But there is reason in all things. The duty of the ex-editor of the "Chronicle" was, on the occasion in question, absolutely plain. He had made definite and very serious charges. It was to be presumed that he believed the truth of the information supplied to him and, when Government approached him to ask who were his informants, he ought to have communicated the fact that Government wanted to know the source of the information to that source itself. If the informers had really given their information in a public-spirited desire to have abuses destroyed and wrongs righted, they would have been prepared to come forward and substantiate the charges. The fact that they did not do so and that the editor of the "Chronicle" made no attempt to persuade them to do so, is "prima facie" evidence first that the charges were false or at least doubtful and second that the motives with which they were made were tinged with a sinister hue."

A Novel Doctrine.

Now as our readers must have seen from Mr. Shivam's letter which we published yesterday, Mr. Horniman did not sit idle, as suggested by our contemporary, but took down the affidavits of his informant with the help of a lawyer, so as to be prepared to justify the charges made by these informants in his paper, in case the Government of Bombay undertook the prosecution of the journal. Mr. Shivam further says that he was one of the informants and told Mr. Horniman that if he deemed it necessary, he might disclose his (Mr. Shivam's) name. But, Mr. Horniman stood by the rights of his profession and refused to disclose any informant's name, taking upon himself, as Editor, the responsibility of publishing the letters. Our contemporary while admitting that Mr. Horniman was quite justified in refusing to disclose the names of his correspondents, says that he failed in his duty as a journalist to "persuade" his informants to throw off their anonymity by arguing with them that if they had really given their information in a public-spirited desire to have abuses destroyed and wrongs righted, they should be prepared to come forward and substantiate the charges. This is a novel rule of journalistic etiquette, which we would like our contemporary to test in practice in its own case before recommending it for adoption by the rest of the journalistic world. If simply because some official wants the name of a correspondent who has ventilated a public grievance in the public, the Editor should take upon himself the duty of "persuading" the correspondents to disclose their identity to the official world, there would be an end of the right which the Press in every civilised country enjoys of ventilating public grievances fearlessly. Why were the Government of Bombay so anxious to know the names of the informants? If there was any truth in the charges openly made by these informants, it is the truth behind the charges that should have occasioned concern and not the personality of the informants. If there was no truth in the charges, it was open to the Government to prosecute Mr. Horniman, if he failed to justify the charges published in his paper. But the Government, for reasons which are not difficult to infer, chose not to prosecute Mr. Horniman, but gagged him by an executive order.

Subversive of Freedom of Press.

The privilege enjoyed by the Press is not unlike that enjoyed by members of the legislature in most countries. The law makes these latter immune from prosecution in a law court for any statements they may make in the course of the debates. Why, but for the fact that Sir Maurice Hayward was speaking from his safe seat in the Council, he would be liable to prosecution at the hands of Mr. Horniman for the grossly defamatory things he uttered about the latter. But, if one were to argue like our contemporary, Sir Maurice, if he were inspired by a real desire to serve public interests, ought not to hesitate and ought not even to wait for persuasion from a friendly quarter like our contemporary's, to repeat the libel outside the Council hall. But we would not like to lay down a new code of Council privileges as our contemporary would do in the case of the Press. Sir Maurice or any other member of the Council, when he speaks from the floor of the House, speaks in his public capacity only and it does not and should not matter in the least to the world what he is at home, whether he is a loving husband, the father of so many children, and whether he has got a fat bank account or runs through his salary before the month is out. The anonymous newspaper correspondent also writes in a public capacity and not as the saint or the cut-throat or drunkard he may be known to his friends in private. It is the public grievance that matters and not the private morals or any other qualities of the correspondent. Mr. Horniman, therefore, was thoroughly justified in not only refusing to disclose the names of his informants but also in not "persuading" them to disclose them. The dictum laid down by Sir Maurice Hayward is, as the resolution to be moved at the meeting of the Journalists' Association of India says, a pernicious one and "the vote of the Council, in so far as it endorsed Sir Maurice Hayward's mischievous presumptions, is subversive of the freedom of the Press."

THE KHILAFAT.

EGYPT FOR KING FUAD.

CONVOCATION OF ISLAMIC CONFERENCE.

LONDON, March 21.

Cairo.—The suggestion for the convocation of an Islamic Conference in Cairo regarding the Caliphate has been submitted to the King. The feeling in Egypt appears hostile to Hussein but while a large body of opinion is favourable to Abdul Medjid, many including the Court Party and high officials favour King Fuad's appointment to the Khaliphate. It is understood that the Ministry of Wakfs is ordering that Fuad's name should henceforth replace the ex-Khalipha's in the Friday prayers in all mosques in Egypt.

LONDON, March 21.

Cairo.—Newspaper "Elahram" states Prince Omar Toussum has requested Zaghlul Pasha to ascertain the King's opinion on the Caliphate question and has also enquired whether the Egyptian Government favoured the holding of an Islamic conference in Cairo. Zaghlul Pasha replied he had submitted the matter to the King and would communicate the result later. Meanwhile leading Ulema Alazhar appear to be working with a view to nominating King Fuad as Caliph, and have asked Government if the King will be willing to be proclaimed Caliph.—Reuter.

KHILAFAT & TURKISH GOVT

M. MAHOMED ALI ON INDIAN MUSLIMS' DUTY

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 21.

At the Calcutta Khilafat Conference to-day Maulana Mahomed Ali presiding, a resolution moved by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad declaring that if men in authority in the present Turkish Government, which possessed qualifications in greater measure than other Islamic States, to be the Central Khilafat Government, desired to follow a course which was apprehended to be prejudicial to the acceptability of the Khilafat Government, then it was the duty of Moslems of the world to invite the attention of their Turkish brothers to the necessity of reformation and to take all possible steps in that behalf, and that Indian Moslems trust that Moslems of the world would co-operate with them in that great endeavour and would concentrate their efforts at the present juncture in the furtherance of that object.

CALCUTTA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 21.

The Calcutta Khilafat Conference has passed resolutions urging the Mahomedans to act with patience and prudence with regard to the declaration of the Turkish Republic relating to the Khilafat until the views and objects of the authorities at Angora have been ascertained in full detail.

The Conference expressed regret and anxiety with regard to declaration in certain circles in Palestine concerning the assumption of the Khilafat by Sherif Husain and declared on behalf of the Indian Mussalmans that they were not prepared to accept any action taken by a particular group or country without consultation with the Mussalmans of the entire world.

Another resolution declared it to be a religious and national duty of the Mussalmans to keep the Jazirat-ul-Arab free at all times from alien and non-Moslem influence and domination.

TURKISH PEOPLE'S PARTY.

ELECTION OF EXECUTIVE OFFICIALS

LONDON, March 21.

Constantinople.—The election of the executive officials of the People's Party has resulted in the defeat of all Government candidates except Ismet Pasha.—Reuter.

MOSUL QUESTION IN TURKISH ASSEMBLY.

BRITISH ACTION CRITICISED

LONDON, March 21.

Constantinople.—In the course of an animated debate on foreign affairs in the Assembly at Angora, several speakers criticised British action with regard to Mosul and insisted on the enforcement of the Turkish claim to Mosul vilayet as far as Djebelhamrin Nauge.—Reuter.

FRENCH EXCHANGE.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS' SUPPORT.

LEAFIELD, March 20.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replying to a question in the House of Commons stated that the British Government were not consulted by the British Banks or by the French Government with reference to the credit recently advanced by the banking institutions in this country to support French exchange.

The London market was open to borrowers and it was the established practice of the successive Governments not to intervene in its transactions.—(B.O.W.)

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

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HORNIMAN RESOLUTION.

HOW GOVT. MAJORITY WAS OBTAINED.

MR. JADHAV'S ROLE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The fruitless sessions of the first Legislative Council has ended rather inglorious. The defeat of Mr. Horniman's resolution was a distinct triumph of official canvassing, the unreality of the Reform and the sham nature of the proceedings could not have been more forcibly demonstrated than by this ignoble result. We hope that the Government will duly recognise and reward the valuable services rendered by their several influential and official canvassing agents and a particular mention must be made in this connexion of the Hon. Mr. Jadhav, the Minister of Education. When most of the non-Brahmins were wavering and had almost decided to abstain, he intervened at a most critical moment and by means of cajoling, persuasions and promises escorted them to the official lobby. That was the deciding and determining factor. There was no secrecy about his movements, no attempt to mask the shabby game; relying and counting upon the support and encouragement of the Government, he could easily afford to defy public opinion, and treat with indifference the public gaze of disapproval. He seemed to be conscious of the great services he had rendered and accepted with great satisfaction the congratulation and thanks of the Official Benches. When such is the attitude and mentality of our own countrymen, how can we blame the activities in the same direction of several White officials? This was the only resolution that had perturbed their minds and they had decided to leave no stone unturned to secure a success. The votes that could not be secured by logic and argument in the debate in the House were captured by other means outside; if the right of free voting is taken away from the members then the whole proceedings are reduced to a mere farce and sham. Is this the way H. E. expects to maintain the tradition of the Mother of Parliaments?

In a way I am glad of this adverse result. The few crumbs that were thrown at the non-official benches had a softening and weakening effect and had a tendency to relax the original rigid programme. Let us have no more effeminate talk of adopting a reasonable attitude to secure the goodwill and support of one party or another: uncompromising opposition and ruthless exposure is the only correct attitude for a self respecting member: let us not be deceived by apparently wise but really meaningless platitudes. Mr. Editor the only redeeming feature of this whole discouraging and disappointing show is the President. Canno the Indian Ministers and even India Members of Government follow his glorious and dignified example instead of treading the footsteps of official colleagues?—Yours, etc.,

KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

Bombay, March 20.

MR. HORNIMAN & COUNCIL

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION MEETING

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, March 21

A meeting of the Journalists' Association of India will be held at the premises of the "Voice of India," Frere Road, on Tuesday, March 25th at 6 p.m. to consider the following resolution:—

The Journalists' Association of India places on record its deep disappointment at the action of the Bombay Legislative Council in rejecting the motion brought forward by Mr. K. F. Nariman for the removal of the ban on Mr. Horniman's return to India.

The Association further considers that the arguments advanced by Sir Maurice Hayward in opposition to the motion, were utterly irrelevant and unfair as a justification of the attitude of the Government, and amounted to a claim on the part of the Government to a vote upon the exercise of the profession of journalism by persons whom it may regard as undesirable.

The Association wishes to enter a special protest against Sir Maurice Hayward's pernicious dictum about the duty of Editors to disclose the names of their correspondents.

The vote of the Council, in so far as it endorsed Sir Maurice Hayward's mischievous presumptions, is subversive of the freedom of the Press.

This Association, therefore, is emphatically op opinion that the ban on Mr. Horniman's coming to India is utterly unjustifiable and ought to be immediately removed.

The Chairman is requested to send a copy of this resolution to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, to the Home Secretary and to the President of the Legislative Council, to the last named with the request that it may be communicated to the Council.

A CHALLENGE TO HOME MEMBER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The speech delivered by the Home Member will no doubt come as a surprise and shock to Indian public. The Home Member in his speech said "it is not a fact that the whole India was dying for Mr. Horniman's return." I don't understand in what way and by which axiom and theory he has solved this problem and come to this conclusion. Has he secretly taken votes of public opinion and then counted how many persons are in favour of Mr. Horniman's return and how many are against. If he has done so will he in the fair name of justice disclose the names of those persons who are against it? So that the public's hunger for justice may be satisfied. Will he take up this challenge to uphold the cause of justice which he values so much? I am sure and certain a sincere and honest gentleman of the type of Sir M. Hayward, who had the pleasure of sitting on the bench, will not

(Continued on next page.)

SWARAJIST SUCCESSES.

GOVERNMENT SUSTAINS MORE DEFEATS.

ASSEMBLY'S VERDICT ON REPRESSIVE LAWS.

DEBATE ON COTTON EXCISE DUTY ADJOURNED.

(By our Special Representative.)

DELHI, March 20.

"You have no peace in the Assembly now", said Sjt. Bepin Pal to Government to-day, and he was not wrong. Its reason also he gave though indirectly when amid derisive laughter he asked repeatedly: "Where are the Moderates". They are gone to be referred to in tones of more than obituary veneration by the official benches, as Sir M. Hailey spoke to-day of those department Moderate members who frequented the House before and over whom the present Assembly wanted to score by passing a resolution demanding the repeal of the Repressive Laws. In the Assembly, to-day, Government again sustained two heavy defeats on motions which the last sessions it used to carry and sing the results in the face of the country and exploit them in London. In fact had there not been a slight mistake in tactics even the third resolution on the release of political prisoners would have been passed. The mistake in question was this. On the agenda paper, the first resolution standing in the name of Sjt. Kasturbhai Lalbhai pertained to the Cotton Excise Duty. At the National Party meeting, last evening, I hear, it was decided that debate on this should be adjourned since the subsequent motions were, it was felt, of more pressing importance. Moreover, I am not sure whether the National Party is unanimous on the question since some of its members hold that the Excise Duty affords protection to the handloom industry. However, Sjt. Kasturbhai, I understand, agreed to adjourn discussion on his motion. This morning, however, the resolution on the Cotton Excise was moved by him in a long speech while Mr. Beil from Bombay made an equally long speech in opposing it, after which Mr. Neogy moved adjournment of the debate. This brought down the wrath of many a member, who had carefully prepared his case for or against, or had tabled amendments. Mr. Wilson reminded the House that he was the representative of commercial interests which were unjustly subordinated to political considerations by the present Assembly. Mr. Joshi who never misses a chance of making the Assembly realise the existence of such a thing as Labour and his special relation with it vigorously protested against the adjournment, since some months hence members might forget the unjust conduct of Bombay Millowners and Mr. Abul Kassam (nominated member) opposed on the ground of the rights of the minority, while Sir M. Hailey hinted that the Nationalists had no case and probably no fairness either. Nonetheless the adjournment motion was carried by 61 votes to 49.

REGULATION III.

When the Assembly met after luuch, Sjt. Amarnath Dutt (Swarajist) moved a resolution asking for the repeal of the Bengal Regulation 3 of 1818, to which another Swarajist Sjt. Misra moved an amendment that also the Criminal Law Amendment Act and other Repressive Laws and Regulations be abolished. Both the speakers reading out from manuscripts traversed familiar grounds. It was shown that the Regulation was meant for international adventurers and in the event of external trouble on the Frontier and not for political repression. The recommendation of the Repressive Laws Committee to this effect was produced in support of this view, and was not denied. It was moreover argued that deportation without trial and with one-sided evidence was inconsistent with the demands of justice and detrimental to personal liberty, while such a weapon was dangerous in the hands of an alien and irresponsible bureaucracy to whom patriotism was a source of embarassment. The only fault of these deportees is that they have lost faith in the goodwill of our rulers, said Sjt. Amarnath Dutt. There was indeed clear recognition of the fact that in the last analysis, exercise of these arbitrary powers by the executive was condemnation of the present system. Sjt. Bepin Pal made an eloquent plea on behalf of those hapless victims of the executive fiat, charging Government for creating revolutions which, he said, could never be suppresed by repression. He warned Government that by this policy they were engendering deep and intense resentment which was the real power behind the Swarajists, and therefore he asked them to reconcile their interests with the desires of the people of India. Dr. Gour in a lucid speech showed that Regulation 3 had been condemned by a late Secretary of State, by the Government of India which had accepted the Repressive Law Committee's recommendation *en bloc* and by that Committee. He said it implied as many of the executive with judicial powers uncontrolled by judicial sanction and was inconsistent with Habeas Corpus, while the consent of the Legislature was necessary before any emergency powers were exercised. The Secretary of State in question was Lord Morley who was quoted by four speakers during the debate, by two as being against the Regulation and by two to the contrary. Sir Sivasamy Aiyer read long extracts from Mr. Macdonald's book in support of the Resolution but with an inconsistency which is inexplicable even in an Indian Liberal voted in the Government lobby. Three officials defended the Government action. Mr. O'Malley from Bengal making a lengthy and laboured defence of his Government while his colleague from Madras, Mr. Turin, came to his rescue. We were told how terrible was the state of Bengal which had been prevented from rushing headlong towards anarchy only by this beneficent and much maligned Regulation. The New Assembly had the satisfaction of learning that even the sober element of the last Assembly could commit bunders as evidently the Repressive Laws Committee had done in restricting the scope of the Regulation and if the Government of India could not wriggle out of its acceptance of those recommendations, well the Bengal Government which had to pay provincial contributions differed from the Central Government.

AN UNCONSCIOUS ADMISSION.

Sir M. Hailey followed with a speech which he thought would create great impression but fell absolutely flat. It had the familiar sneers at the start and a worked up poignancy in peroration. But the Home Member could not successfully act the "Fat Boy" in making the flesh of the Assembly creep. The House was courteously informed that it had chosen this subject in preference to cotton excise, because it could not face the facts because it wanted to score over the old Assembly, and because a section of it was committed to mass movement. In short because of my reasons except patriotic or humanitarian, and except respect for liberty or justice. The Assembly was enlightened to know that Regulation 3 is not more archaic than revolutionary conspiracy and was further informed that the Home Member had papers in his possession which were unfortunately secret, to show that such conspiracy existed, but when Pandit Motilal Nehru asked him to prove it in the open court Sir M. Hailey evaded the question by saying that there were difficulties in doing so. He could not answer the charge of the restriction of liberty so he thrusted it aside by remarking that it was a case even in England, though he had not exact knowledge of when Habeas Corpus was last suspended. Finally he condemned the present system out of his own mouth, although unconsciously, by remarking that the Executive was not likely to obtain emergency powers by the sanction of the Legislature. He ridiculed the idea that Swaraj was an antidate to anarchy. The House however did not agree with him and even nominated members combined with the Nationalis's to defeat Government by 68 votes to 44.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 20.

Mr. Harbilas Sarda in supporting the motion said that the Regulation Three of 1818 was an obsolete and discredited measure and should be at once repealed. It was moreover a negation of justice. It was framed when the country was not quiet and when the British rule was not firmly established. Now that peace reigned in the land he saw no reason why Government should cling to it especially when Government had ordinary law to meet the situation.

Mr. B. C. Pal admitted that judging from certain reports in the press there and been undoubtedly recrudescence of old revolutionary criminalism in Bengal. But the question was whether by the exercise of these special powers they would successfully fight the revolutionary propaganda. It was deportations, internments and externments carried under the Regulation that spread the idea of criminalism from hamlet to hamlet in Bengal where was wide spread discontent against Government. He regretted this discontent very much because it was that which created the power behind Pandit Motilal Nehru and his Swarajist friends and not any political work contained in their programme. So it was not the merit of the Swarajist programme but the demerit of Government that was behind the Swarajists. Everything that Government did, lost its grace because it was too late. There was a great demand for a change in the system of the Government and they brought the Reforms depending on the Moderates. But where

(Continued on next page.)

TRIUMPH OF SWARAJISTS.

REVENUE GRANT REJECTED.

BENGAL COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS'.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 19.

There was much excitement and jubilation among Swarajist and Nationalist members of the Bengal Legislative Council to-day when the result of Mr. J. N Sen Gupta's motion for refusal of the whole demand for grant of Rs. 33,660,000 for Land Revenue was announced, though by a narrow majority of two votes. The Swarajists considered it to be their greatest victory in the Council since they entered it. The House was almost full with only five absentees and all the three public gallaries were overcrowded.

No amount of argument could deviate the Swarajists from the line they had decided to follow. After six hours debate Mr. Sen Gupta's motion for refusal was put to vote and on a division being taken it was found that it was carried 65 voting for and 63 against it. The announcement of the result created much excitement in the House. The Swarajists and the Nationalists cheered and clapped while cries of "Bande Mataram" were heard from the public gallery.

The President repeated his threat of clearing the gallery for this unusual demonstration and immediately it subsided.

MR. HUQUE'S REGRET.

Before the regular business of the Council began, Mr. Fazlul Huq, Minister for Education, referred to the unfortunate occurrence, which closed yesterday's proceeding and said he never meant to wound the feeling of any one. If, by what he had said, he had offended the feelings of any one, he expressed his sincere regret and he hoped that this expression of regret would be accepted by his friends in the spirit in which it was made.

In the absence of Mr. C. R. Das, Mr. J. N. Sen Gupta said they appreciated the spirit in which Mr. Huq made the statement to-day. The less said about the matter, the better.

When the debate on the motion to refuse the demand for the grant of Rs. 33,66,000 for Land Revenue was resumed, Mr. Villiers said it appeared to him that the intention of the Swarajists was to discover the inherent weakness of Diarchy. They, the Europeans, also thought that the reform was unworkable but he did not see any logic in the attempt to kill the Reforms.

Mr. Ghuznavi, Minister said if Diarchy was defective, it could be cured by co-operation.

A TRANSITIONAL PERIOD.

Sir Hugh Stephenson said the first reason urged for the refusal of the demand was that the Swarajists wanted full responsible Government. He pointed out that this was a transitional period for the training of voters but the latter had not been trained. The second reason was the refusal of a Round Table Conference. It was refused by the Secretary of State and this Council had nothing to do with it. The third reason was the non-acceptance of the resolution urging the release of political prisoners and the repeal of certain so-called repressive measures, but none of the speakers in support of the refusal of the demand had referred to the recent discovery of five bombs in Calcutta. That proved not only the existence of a conspiracy, but it dangerous character.

The Maharaja of Burdwan said the Party which wanted to throw the Budget was rather like a mad bull who saw something red. Let the responsibility of setting back the hand of the clock rest with those who wanted to throw out the Budget. Let them not accuse Government of framing the Budget with a dishonest purpose. It was a foul calumny. Could it be denied for a moment that the Swarajists wanted a change in the whole system of Government. The speaker said it was asking for a white, perhaps bloodless revolution. When they let loose combustible element, it would lead to bloodshed. If they threw out the present Constitution they must take the consequences. There were conspirators engaged in manufacturing bombs and when everything was broken down that party would no longer listen to reason. They would come forward to see what they could gather in the upheaval. The Swarajists should consider that side of the question.

The motion for the refusal of the demand was put and carried, 65 voting for and 63 against it.

Mr. Ghuznavi, Minister, moved for a grant of Rs. 11,97,000 under Excise.

Dr. Kumud Sanker Roy. (Swarajists) moved that this demand be refused.

After a short discussion the resolution refusing the demand was negatived 64 voting for and 65 against it. Two Nationalists did not vote with the Swarajists as this demand was in regard to a Transferred Department.

The demand was carried owing to the Nationalist's members deciding to support the demand made by the Minister and opposed those which came from officials.

Accordingly the official demand next moved by the Hon. Mr. J. Donald for grant of Rs. 9½ lakhs also for Excise was opposed by Swarajists. A resolution refusing the whole of this demand was carried, 64 voting for and 63 against it.

3RD SHAHIDI JATHA.

500 STRONG.

LEAVES AMRITSAR TO-DAY.

(By our Special Representative.)

AMRITSAR, March 21.

A new Shahidi Jatha, five hundred strong, leaves Amritsar to-morrow. Every precaution is being taken to see that the Jatha is perfectly non-violent and surrenders peacefully when it reaches Jaito. Lala Lajpatrai and Pandit Santanam are arriving here to-morrow to see the Jatha start.

AKALI RELIEF FUND.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, March 21.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made for the speedy and efficient administration of the relief fund sanctioned by the Congress for the families of civil resisters. The fund will be administered under the direction of the Secretary of the Akali Sahayak Bureau with the advice of the Gurudwara Committee and a representative of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee.

DR. KITCHLEW AND PROF. GIDWANI.

NO AUTHENTIC NEWS.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, March 21.

Though it is more than a month since Dr. Kitchlew has been arrested by the Nabha authorities he has not yet been produced before a court. No charges have been framed against him and without the decision of a competent judicial authority he is being kept in jail. Prof. Gidwani is said to be undergoing the term of imprisonment to which he was sentenced when he entered Nabha territory along with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Santanam. Even about this there is no authentic news.

DR. KITCHLEW RELEASED

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, March 21.

A telegram received from Doctor Kitchlew from Rajpur shows that he has been released and is expected here at about 8 p.m.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

QUESTION RE FREE TRADE EXHIBIT.

LONDON, March 21.

The question of a letter to the Press over Lord Parmoor's signature in favour of the Free Trade exhibit at the British Empire Exhibition was raised on the report stage of the vote for the cost of the British Government's building at Wembley. Sir Phillip Lloyd-Greame vigorously protested against the letter which he desired as amazing and which unjustly attacked the Economic Conference and alleged that the preferences demanded would make the Empire increasingly disliked. Sir Phillip Lloyd-Greame declared that the purpose of the exhibit was to show how important it was not to buy within the British Empire (Liberal cries of "Oh!" and Opposition cheers). The letter was fatuous and inconsistent with the whole object of the Exhibition. It was insulting to the Dominions and nothing could have been more unfortunate than to try and make the Exhibition a cockpit of partisan propaganda. He hoped Government would entirely repudiate the letter.

Mr. Macdonald, in reply, said Government would frown on nothing which advocated Free Trade either with respect to the full-blown Tariff Reform or the development of the system of Imperial Preference which struck at the roots of Free Trade which must not be nibbled away at foundations by the development and application of Imperial Preference which would ultimately undermine it altogether. Lord Parmoor had informed him that he had not seen the document which was issued in his absence by the Secretary of the North West Free Trade Union of which he (Lord Parmoor) was President. He deprecated the dragging in of political issues and impairing the harmonious co-operation necessary to make the exhibition a success. The vote was ultimately agreed to.—Reuter.

AIR DEFENCE.

DEBATE IN COMMONS.

LEAFIELD, March 20.

The Air Defence was also made a subject of debate in the House of Commons this evening, when Air Estimates were further discussed. In the course of the debate Sir John Simon, one of the Liberal leaders, contended that any sensible man who impartially considered the situation, as it at present existed, was bound to come to the conclusion that these estimates showing an increase of two and a half million sterling were strictly right. No Government, whatever, its politics, could possibly avoid bearing in mind the Aerial Armaments of France, though he accepted M. Poincare's assurance that they were designed to defend France against German revenge. Sir John Simon pointed out that after the War we had deliberately cut down our Air Force to the bone and reduced it to an absolute minimum. But he declared that the reduction must be general and international.—(B.O.W)

VISCOUNT GOSCHEN LEAVES FOR MADRAS.

LONDON, March 21.

Viscount Goschen left Victoria this morning for Marseilles where he will embark on British India steamer "Madura" for Madras.—Reuter.

SWARAJIST SUCCESSES.

(Continued from previous page.)

were the 'Moderates' (Laughter). Government must reconcile their interests with the desire of the people of India otherwise the result would not be happy either for Government or for the people. If the Bengal Regulation was repealed Government had enough powers. They had the powers of passing ordinances and so they need not retain on the Statute Book a law which was an outrage on the Indians self respect and a blot on the British administration and upon the patriotic sentiment of the Indians.

Mr. Turing (Official Madras) opposed the resolution and the amendment. (His speech was inaudible in the Press gallery). He was heard to state that the Bengal Regulation was necessary on the ground that inherent flexibility of a measure of this character made its applicability to varying circumstances and difficulties in a country of the size of India all the easier. He said that the Madras Regulation was not utilised to any large extent either before or after the Moplah rebellion. If the Regulation had been utilised more fully before the rebellion probably the trouble would have been averted. Mr. Turing referred to some details of the Moplah rebellion.

Mr. Schamnad remarked that his statements were incorrect. Mr. Schamuad accused the Government of having been responsible for the Moplah rising and the after troubles that followed the rising. It was the Government that managed to create a misunderstanding between the Mahomedans and the Hindus.

Sir Sivaswami Iyer characterised the amendment as vague. He wanted the repeal of the Regulation Three of 1818 because it was repugnant to the sense of law and justice. As for the repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Preservation of the Seditious Meetings Act he left them to the discretion of the Executive to see whether the sitnation had not arisen for their repeal and if it had arisen to consider their repeal.

DELHI, March 20.

Dr. Gour in supporting the amendment of Mr. Misra said that the Assembly should not allow the executive to arm itself without the control and sanction of the judicial authorities. He contended that the normal conditions had been restored in the country and therefore there was no reason why the Criminal Law Amendment Act should be allowed to be retained on the Statute Book.

GOVERNMENT OPPOSITION.

Sir Malcolm Hailey opposed the resolution and the amendment. He was surprised to see Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Husain Khan demanding the repeal of these laws, but not long ago the same Khan Bahadur in this Assembly asked the Government not to repeal them as they were necessary. (Many cores: opinions change).

Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Husain Khan: I admit I asked the Government at that time not to repeal these laws because there were then disturbances in Bombay and Calcutta but now there is quiet in the land and hence my change of view. Even Mr. Gandhi had to change his creed. He was a cooperator first and after the Jallianwalla Bagh he became a Non-cooperator. I was a Co-operator but after the certifications and other things I became a Non-co-operator.

Proceeding, the Home Member said that the Seditious Meetings Act was now very sparingly used. But this was necessary because in a country so large as this and where there were elements different from those in other countries Government could not afford to be deprived of the measure of this character. The Home Member strongly repudiated the suggestion that these repressive laws were used to put obstacles in the way of Swarajist candidates at the election time. As for the Criminal Law Amendment Act, Sir Malcolm said that the Government did not believe that the time had come when they could deprive themselves of that Act. It was true that a large number of persons sought arrests. There was a large volume of Judicial pronouncements that the Associations against whom the Act was applied were not under discipline and were guilty even of violence. Government claimed that the Act was used in many cases and it was necessary in many cases to deal with large bodies of young men who, whatever their motives were really a danger to peace.

Mr. Patel: Was the U. P. Congress Committee a danger to peace?

Sir Malcolm Hailey: What! (after a pause). Mr. Patel was referring to the Civil Disobedience Committee. That of course admits of the statement I am making that there was no discipline among certain people. I say without hesitation that if we could find some better form of statute which would meet the situation and remove some difficulties which we now experience and which is less expansive in scope then we should be glad to adopt it. Referring to the Bengal Regulation Three of 1818 he remarked that it was no more antiquated than murder, not more archaic than criminal conspiracy, not louder than assassination. The Repressive Laws Committee had fully recognised that there might be occasions when the Government might have to use these powers. It was true also that the Committee had said that the Government should take the consent of the Legislature before such extraordinary powers were used, but the reason was simple. Soon after the report of the Repressive Laws Committee the Government were faced with the Moplah rebellion. Then there was made known the existence of the Association of Bolsheviks. Then came a recrudescence of revolutionary crimes in Bengal. It was because of these circumstances that the Government could not take risk and repeal the Bengal Regulation. That there was revolutionary conspiracy existing in Bengal was beyond doubt, because there were Alipore dacoities, the Day Murder and so it did not heed declaration of Mr. Das to prove it. As one who had seen the secret papers in connection with these conspiracies the Home Member assured that there was revolutionary conspiracy. He could not make them public because that would expose some persons to serious risks, but he assured that the action taken against some men was because they were forming association with the object of carrying out murders.

Pandit Motilal Nehru:—Prove it in an open court.

Sir Malcolm Hailey:—The Hon. Pandit knows the difficulties of doing it. Sir, we want a measure to prevent the conspiracies and murder gangs. Let our friends here suggest some way of preventing them.

Pandit Motilal Nehru:—Give us the Round Table Conference and give our rights.

Sir Malcolm Hailey:—Am I to understand that if we give the Round Table Conference there will be no anarchical conspiracies.

Pandit Motilal Nehru:—The Round Table Conference will bring contentment to the people and the absence of contention would remove these conspiracies.

Sir Malcolm Hailey:—I do not for a moment accept the promise that the Round Table Conference will bring contentment to the people (laughter). Continuing the Home Member referred to the risks to which English officers like Mr. Day were exposed by the presence of anarchists and said that the risks were even greater in the case of Indian Police Officers.

Mr. Pal:—When is the last case in which an Indian Police Officer was killed.

Sir Malcolm Hailey:—In 1917.

Mr. Pilcher:—May I remind the Post Office murder in Calcutta.

Concluding, Sir Malcolm Hailey said: "These are the risks to which our officers are exposed. We must protect them against these dangers. If the price you have to pay for that protection, if the price which you have to pay for the corruption of many of your student class and the price you have to pay for preventing crimes which are besmirching the name of India is a temporary detention of some nineteen or twenty young men then I say take your courage and pay the price. (Loud applause).

The amendment of Mr. Shambudayal Misra was put to vote and pressed to division and carried by 68 to 44 votes. The amended resolution was then carried without division. The Assembly then adjourned till Monday.

DIVISION LISTS.

The following is the divisional list on the amendment of Mr. Misra.

The following supported the amendment of Mr. Misra:—(1) Mr. Patel (2) Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas (3) Dr. Gour, (4) Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, (5) Mr. A Rangaswami Iyengar, (6) Mr. Mahmood Schamnad, (7) Mr. Venkatapatiraju, (8) Mr. K. C. Neogy, (9) Mr. K. V. Reddi, (10) Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, (11) Mr M K Acharya, (12) Mr. Doraiswamy Aiyengar, (13) Mr. N. C. Kelkar. (14) Mr. K Rangaingar. (15) Mr. Sadasiva Bhat. (16) Dr. Jellani, (17) Maulvi Syed Murtuza. (18) Mr. Lohokare (19) Mr Belvi (20) Mr Jamnadas Mehta, (21) Sardar Mutalik (22) Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai (23) Mr. B. C. Roy, (24) Mr. K. Ahmed, (25) Mr. Alimuzzaman Chaudhri, (26) Mr. T. C. Goswami, (27) Mr. S C Ghose, (28) Mr. Amarnath Dutt, (29) Mr. Kazim Ali, (30) Khwaje Abdul Karim, (31) Mr. K. S Ray, (32) Maung Kuu, (33) Mr. Shambhu Dayal Misra, (34) Mr. Abhyanker, (35) Seth Govind Das, (36) Mr. Kidwai. (37) Mr. Aney (38) Saniullah Khan. (39) Pandit Madanmohan Malaviya. (40) Lala Hansraj, (41) Pandit Motilal Nehru, (42) Lala Dunichand (43) Mr. Shyamcharan, (44) Pandit Shamlal Nehru. (45) Nawab Ismail Khan, (46) Mr. Ranga Iyer. (47) Dr. Kishanlal Nehru, (48) Mr. Chaman Lal. (49) Makhdun Rajan Baksh Shah. (50) Mr. Joshi, (51) Mr. Gayaprasad Singh, (52) Pandit Nilkantha Das, (53) Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain Khan, (54) Maulvi Muhammad Seaffee, (55) Mr. B. Das, (56) Kumar Ganganand Sinha (57) Mr. Devakiprasad Sinha. (58) Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya, (59) Mr. Narain Das. (60) Pandit Harkarannath Misra, (61) Mr. Yakub. (62) Mr. T. R. Phookan. (63) Mr. K. K. Chandar. (64) Maulvi Abul Kasim (65) Mian Abdul Haye. (66) Sardar Kartar Singh (67) Lala Piyare Lal (68) Mr. Harbilas Sarda.

The following opposed the amendment of Mr. Misra:—(1) Sir Gordon Fraser, (2) Sir Sivaswamy Iyer. (3) Mr. Wilson. (4) Sir Campbell Rhodes, (5) Mr. Moir. (6) Sardar B. A Dalal, (7) Mr. Percival, (8) Mr. Cocke, (9) Mr. Dunk (10) Mr. R. D. Bell, (11) Mr. Raj Narayan, (12) Mr. Darcy Lindsay. (13) Mr. Turing (14) Mr. Dumasia. (15) Prince Akrum Hosain. (16) Mr. O'melley. (17) Mr. G. C Nag, (18) Mr. Flemming (19) Col. Owen (20) Rustomji Faridonji (21) Sir Henry Stanyon, (22) Mr. G. R. Clarke. (23) Mr A C Chatterjee, (24) Sir Basil Blackett (25) Sir Charles Innes, (26) Sir Malcolm Hailey, (27) Dr. Hydar, (28) Mr. Holme, (29) Mr. Calvert (30) Mr. Tottenham (31) Mr. A. V Aiyer. (32) Mr. Butler (33) Mr. Rushbrook Williams (34) Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, (35) Mr. Burdon. (36) Sir Abdul Qayum. (37) Mr. S. N. Singh. (38) Mr. Allen (39) Mr. Pilcher (40) Capt. Hira Singh. (41) Captain Ajab Khan (42) Mr. Ahmed Alikhan (43) Mr. Mohamed Ismail. (44) Mr. Tonkinson.

S. AFRICA AND GOVT. POSITION.

SIR N. SHARMA'S DEFENCE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 20.

The Hon. Sir Narasimha in summing up the debate on South Africa, in the Council of State, made a long speech in vindication of the Government position. He emphasised that Government of India had not followed a mendicant policy and would not pursue a mendicant policy in respect of any Government, much less in respect of that of South Africa. His Majesty's Government were perfectly in accord with the policy enunciated by the Government of India in regard to South Africa. This fact was testified to by the speech of Lord Peel, who stated at the Imperial Conference that as Government of India appreciated the difficulties of South African Government the latter must also retain a vivid consciousness of the difficulties of the Government of India and General Smuts could not have paid a greater compliment to the Government of India in this matter of the Class Areas Bill than when he complained before the Imperial Conference that Government of India had adopted an intransigient attitude. Government of India, Sir Narasima Sarma said, had not deterred one inch from the policy of protecting His Majesty's Indian subjects. Whatever might be the position at present in South Africa or elsewhere India must remember that the constitution of the Imperial Commonwealth was of so fluid a character that she must take into account the difficulties of His Majesty's Government in successfully intervening in a matter of this kind. The Union Government could not be absolved from the blame attaching to it by their departure from the spirit of promise made in 1914 and from the policy pursued by His Majesty's Government when Self-Government was conferred upon South Africa. As regards the suggestion of repatriation of Indians Sir Narasimha did not want to say anything which would only encourage the Union Government to drive the Indians out. But if any Indian wanted voluntary repatriation then it was the duty of Government of India to make conditions of repatriation as comfortable as possible.

SIR N. SARMA OF HIS USEFULNESS.

As regards Mr. Sastri's suggestion that Government of India must resign in the event of adverse decision on the Class Areas Bill, Sir Narasimha Sarma said "I am not surprised at it. I am not grieved either. Speaking personally when the Kenya decision was announced I was very uncomfortable. Indeed as a matter of fact when I was asked to take over the charge I knew I was going in for trouble. But on the whole I feel now that I did the right thing in resisting the temptation and in resisting the call because I feel that I have been of some use to my country by continuing to remain in office."

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy:—"Yes—much use."

Sir Narasimha Sarma: "The Council may be sure that to one of my temperament and to one of my training the office has very little glamour. At any rate it must have passed away after these four years (laughter.) Any call that I should abandon my post will have no impression on me if I feel that I can still be of some use to my country. But when I do feel that by adopting the course recommended I would be of greater use, then, you may be sure that course will be adopted. (Hear hear.) I assure you India is trying its best although it has to realise the difficulties of His Majesty's Government and loyally and cheerfully submit to its decisions. And so far His Majesty's Government has not told us that we were in the wrong in the matter of our asking South African Government to alter their policy.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari: "What about the suggestion of adding one or two Indians on the Colonies' Committee and asking the Committee to tackle the South African question also."

Sir Narasimha Sarma replied that this Colonies Committee was primarily intended to deal with Kenya and incidentally with the question of Fiji. Whether the South African question should be brought within their scope of negotiations is a different matter.

Concluding, Sir Narasimha Sarma said "There is absolutely no difference of opinion between Government of India and the people of India on this question. Lord Reading has done and is doing his best and no further gesture is needed from him as suggested in certain quarters. The example which he set in regard to Kenya decision and other matters show that he will put up every fight that it is open to a constitutional representative of His Majesty to make in order to protect the rights of His Majesty's Indian subjects. (Applause.)

The resolution of Mr. Natesan was carried without division.

The Council then adjourned till Monday, when the Bill in the recommended form comes up for consideration. It is understood that Monday sitting will be the last sitting for the Council of State in the Delhi sessions.

AGE OF CONSENT BILL.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 20.

The report of the Select Committee on Dr. Gour's Bill to raise the age of consent to fourteen years is an interesting document. The report is signed by sixteen members of whom six have also appended minutes of dissent.

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

The report states:—"We have carefully considered whether the enactment of the Bill would produce a position in which the orthodox Hindu would be placed under the necessity of violating either the law of the land or the requirements of his religion. We recognise that in certain quarters opinion is still widely entertained that the "Shastras" enjoin the consummation of marriage immediately on the attainment by the wife of the age of puberty, but we are satisfied that this view is rapidly losing ground and that even where, theoretically accepted, it tends to be honoured more in the breach than in the observance. We are also satisfied that failure to consummate marriage on the attainment by the wife of the age of puberty would nowhere constitute a religious offence, to the commission of which any form of social penalty or religious expiation would attach. In these circumstances we consider that the Bill should be proceeded with, but we recommend that its further progress be stayed elicit there has been an opportunity to elicit public opinion on our report and on the Bill, as amended by us. We have carefully considered the expediency of modifying the provisions of the clauses of the Bill.

A minority of us are of opinion that a cautious advance should be made and think that the simplest course would be to raise the age of consent to 13 years both within and without martial relation. A further minority, while accepting the raising of the age outside the martial relation to 14 years, would prefer within that relation to raise it to 13 years only or in one case to leave the age at 12 years. The majority of us however favour the provision made in the Bill and we have therefore left the substance of clause 2 unaltered.

Some of those who favour the raising of the age within marital connection to 13 years only, would have been prepared had their view prevailed, to leave the existing penalty untouched. We are, however, unanimously of opinion that if the age is raised to 14 years both within and without maritan connection, there should be a reduction of the maximum penalty, in cases in which sexual intercourse has taken place between man and wife, and the wife is between 12 and 14 years. By a majority we are of opinion that the reduction in question should be to imprisonment of either description, for a term not exceeding two years or a fine or both. We have made the necessary addition to Section 376 of the Indian Penal Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 in clauses 3 and 4, which we have inserted in the Bill. We think that the Bill has been so altered as to require republication. The report is signed by W. M. Hailey, Henry J. Stanyon, Col. M. Ramchandra Rao; P S Sivaswamy Aiyer, M. A. Jinnah, Gulab Singh, H. M. Joshi, Md. Yakub, Madan Mohan Malaviya, R. K. Rama Aiyangar, V. N. Mutalik, B. C. Allen, Bepin Ch. Pal, Darcy Lindsay, S. C. Ghose, H. S. Gour.

NOTES OF DISSENT.

Six minutes of dissent are appended. Sir Malcolm Hailey urges the raising of the age only to 13. Sir Henry Stanyan supports Sir Malcolm Hailey but doubts the practical value of raising the age in marriage cases. Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Rama Iyengar agree in principle to raising the age to fourteen years but urge that for the present marriage cases should be excluded and the age limit in their cases should continue to be 12 years. Mr. V. N. Mutalik and Mr. S. C. Ghose oppose any change in the existing law.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

QUESTIONS RE TANJORE SETTLEMENT

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 21.

In the Madras Legislative Council to-day, Mr. C. R. Reddy asked the Home Member the following questions regarding Tanjore Settlement:—(1). Whether it was a fact that the maximum rate proposed by Government in their draft bill was smaller than the one under levy in Tanjore District. (2). If so whether Government would be pleased to give effect to that smaller rate immediately and revise their present orders regarding Tanjore. (3). Would Government give retrospective effect to rates that might be found to have been adopted in the proposed bill when it became an Act? (4). And in case any reduction was secured whether Government would refund excess tax to the Mirasdars concerned.

Sir A. R. Knapp replied (1) The Bill does not propose any maximum rate. It lays down that at resettlement the existing rates whatever that may be, should not, when subjected to percentage enhancement, be increased by more than 18 3/4 per cent. Enhancements in the case of Tanjore was, in some cases, above and in some equal to this percentage while in other cases no enhancement at all was made. (2) The answer is in the negative. (3 and 4) The intention of Government is that as soon as the Bill has been passed by the Council, executive orders will be issued applying to Tanjore and Bellary (and also in Trichinopoly if by that time resettlement has been introduced there) the maximum rate of enchancement provided in the Bill. It is not proposed that concession should have retrospective effect.

Mr. Satyamurti asked if Government did not propose to modify the order in the case of Tanjore.

The Home Member wanted notice.

The sum of rupees 60 lakhs and 60,000 was granted by the House this afternoon without reduction on demand made by Hon. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Member-in-Charge of Irrigation, under the head 'Irrigation and Public Works Officers."

MADRAS, March 20.

In the Madras Legislative Council to-day the Government was asked to state the number and names of the Government Commercial concerns and duties discharged by Messrs. Fraser and Co. The list of such concerns was furnished and it was pointed out that duties of Messrs. Fraser and Company were to examine and audit accounts of these concerns in which commercial system of accounts had been introduced. The Finance Member also explained that Audit General had been endeavouring to get certain number of people trained in the commercial accounting to audit Government Accounts. One trained gentleman was available, but his services were lent to the Government of Burma. He hoped time would come soon when there would be sufficient number of trained men to supply the demand.

The Council to-day voted, without making any cuts, demands under registration and irrigation civil officers. Certain grievances of public in respect of departments pertaining to those demands were, however, brought before the notice of the Government in the course of the discussion.

ALL-INDIA CANTONMENT CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

AMBALA, March 20.

The All-India Cantonments Conference, 5th Sessions will be held at Lucknow on 19th April 1924, under the Presidentship of Khan Bahadur Seth Adamjee Mamoonjee, Rais, Honorary Magistrate, Rawalpindi. All Cantonment residents are cordially invited to attend this important session. Full particulars be obtained on application from the Hon. Secretary All-India Cantonments Association, Ambala.

SAFEGUARD AGAINST OBSTRUCTION.

NEW STATUTORY RULES.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S POWER ENHANCED.

(By our Special Representative.)

DELHI, March 21.

The new Legislative rules promulgated by Government in the last Saturday's "Gazette" and put into operation on the morning when the Finance Bill was not taken into consideration by the Assembly are the subject of considerable discussion and criticism. I interviewed Pandit Motilal not merely as the leader of the Nationalists, but as a distinguished ex-lawyer as well as Mr. Rangaswamy Aiyengar who is an acknowledged authority on constitutional law, as well as well-known Independents like Mr. Neogy, a young but an old member of the Assembly. There are to begin with two questions involved in these amendments to the Statutory Rules under Section 67 of the Government of India Act. The first is the question of procedure followed in framing of these Rules. Section 129A provides that rules shall be made by the Governor-General-in-Council with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council and that such rules shall be laid before both the Houses of Parliament as soon as may be after they are made and if either House presents an address with in 30 days for annulment of the Rules they shall be void. But another sub-section also provides that the Secretary of State may direct that any rules to which this section applies shall be laid in draft before both the Houses of Parliament and in such a case the rules shall not be made unless both the Houses by a resolution approve the drafts without modification or addition. Now it is Mr. Rangaswamy Aiyengar's contention that the present rules are of such importance that the latter procedure ought to have been followed and the draft rules, should have been placed before Parliament before they were notified and so hurriedly put into operation.

With regard to Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith's reply to Mr. Rangaswamy on Monday and Mr. Neogy on Tuesday there is much in it than meets the eye. I hear that the legal *Pundits* of the India Office objected to the technical procedure followed last year in the certification of the Salt tax which I explain below. But while the difficulty experienced last year is responsible for one of the rules, rule 36 C, the preceding two rules are very probably designed with a view to meet future difficulties or in plain language as a safeguard against obstructive tactics likely to be pursued. Now as for the last year's difficulty. Section 37 B. which is popularly known as the "Certification Clause" and under which the salt-duty was enhanced last year runs thus:. "Where either Chamber of the Indian Legislature refuses leave to introduce or fails to pass in the form recommended by the Governor-General any Bill the Governor-General may certify that the passing of the Bill is essential for safety, tranquility and interests of British India." But last year the Assembly did not either refuse leave to introduce nor fail to pass the Finance Bill as recommended by the Governor-General for the simple reason that it first went to the Council of State after the recommendation. It was to correct this technical flaw that Government say they have made now rules.

Here is the second question which I said in the beginning is involved in making of these rules. Clearly as Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith himself admitted these rules were made under Section 67 which says that provision may be made by rules under this Act for regulating the course of business and preservation of order in the Chambers of the Indian Legislature. It was for formal business and not for rectifying omission in Section 67 B. that rules can be made under this provision said Mr. Rangaswamy. This is one reason why some members pronounce these rules to be *ultra vires*. For to augment the Viceroy's powers of emergency legislation through exercising the power of rule-making as the present rules do is argue these members, surely *ultra vires*. How the Viceroy's powers are increased is seen easily. While the original section gave the power of certification only in case a Bill is not allowed to be introduced or is rejected the present rules make it possible for the Viceroy to intervene at any stage of the passage of a Bill and to recommend it. Thus if the House refuses leave to take any Bill into consideration the Governor-General may intervene and recommend it. Or even if a dilatory motion in respect of any Bill is carried by the House and a Bill is referred to Select Committee or sought to be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon or delayed in any manner inconvenient to the authorities the member in charge, may say "You stop consideration of this measure and I shall make the Viceroy recommend it." This power of recommending during the course of consideration of a Bill by a Chamber extends unduly the scope of certifying powers of the Viceroy, according to many members of the Assembly, is calculated to affect adversely even the small powers that the existing Legislature possesses. Therefore, as Pandit Motilal remarked by the new rules the Viceroy could intervene at any stage of the passage of any Bill and the Assembly was to be more automaton moved at the pressing of the button by the Government. There is a consensus of opinion that the publication of these rules on Saturday preceding the consideration of the Finance Bill was more than a mere coincidence. What it was need not be said.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

SWARAJISTS IN A POOR MINORTY.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 20.

When the Punjab Legislative Council resumed sitting to-day discussion was continued on amendments moved to the Education Minister's demand for a grant for medical and public health charges.

Mr. Malik Feroxekhan referring to Tuesday's debate on travelling allowances said that as this was the last day of the Budget and as more urgent amendments required a speedy disposal, suggested that the cut of travelling allowances should be accepted by the Minister of Education and if the Minister thought that some allowances were essential for his Department, he could bring in supplementary demands afterwards, like other demands.

The Minister of Education accepted the suggestion and the Council proceeded to discuss other amendments and after a short discussion voted a sum of Rs. 3,508,145 under the head 'Medical and Public Health' after cutting only travelling allowances.

The next four demands were speedily disposed of. No amendments being moved by non-official members, except on the travelling allowances and at 5 p.m. further discussion was stopped by the President, the time limit for discussing the rest of the items having expired and demands from No. 21 to 31 were put from the chair and carried.

Dr. Gokalchand (Swarajist) claimed a division while voting a total grant under the Industries and suffered a bad defeat only 8 members supporting the rejection of the grant, while 42 opposed it. The voting on the budget was then concluded and the Council adjourned till Monday 24th.

SEQUEL TO HOLI MERRIMENT.

150 MEN ARRESTED

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 21.

As an after math of the Holi festival, about 150 men were arrested in North Calcutta to-day, on a charge of disorderly conduct. It is reported that the arrested men were found throwing coloured water, mud, dirt and brickbats at passers by, and as passing tramcars. Policemen who turned up in large numbers were also similarly treated. The arrested men were composed of Marwaris, up-country Hindus and a few Bengali lads. They stayed that they did this out of merriment which was customary on the occasion of the Holi festival.

BURMA COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, March 20.

In the Burma Legislative Council to-day demands, under heads Excise, Stamps, Forest, Registration, Railways, Irrigation and Jails, were passed. Cuts under excise were withdrawn in view of the Forest Minister's statement of his admittance of the Nationalist Resolution regarding the reorganisation of the Forest Department. Three motions for cut under different sub-heads of Police were withdrawn after replies from Government benches. Further discussion on the Police budget continues to-morrow.

HORNIMAN RESOLUTION.

(Continued from previous page.)

ing behind to take up this challenge? Every where the voice sounds forth that Mr. Horniman is innocent." Times without number, men of all shades of opinion, whether Moderates, Liberals, Co-operators, Non-cooperators and National Home Leaguers of the type of Dr. Annie Besant, have repeatedly challenged to prove the validity of Mr. Horniman's guilt? Have they been able to prove it? The answer is in the negative. Then why do these bureaucrats persist in not granting a passport to Mr. Horniman to return to India.

Moreover the Home Member says "it is not a fact." Let the fact be proved in a sportsmanlike spirit and the popularities of both these gentlemen, Sir M. Hayward as a justice-loving Home Member and Mr. Horniman, who is considered as a red rag in the eyes of the bureaucrats be measured and weighed by offering themselves into an election and see to who succeed. Whether the public want the Home Member of the type of Sir M. Hayward or selfless man and journalist of the type of Mr. Horniman to stay in India for ever? Let the public opinion decide and I am sure the Home Member will accept the verdict in a sportsmanlike spirit? Has he the courage to take up this simple challenge and thereby allay the publics anxieties?—Yours, etc.,

G. TULSIDAS.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

ARMED ACTION NOT LIKELY.

LONDON, March 21.

In view of the prospect of Japan and other Powers intervening in the event of Russia invading Manchuria, armed action against China is regarded as not likely, though it is reported from Moscow that the Russians are concentrating considerable troops on the Frontier of Manchuria.—Reuter.

MOSCOW ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, March 21.

Riga.—The Moscow Government announces in connection with the tension with China that it is undertaking a series of preparatory steps in the nature of war measures. The Red Command is concentrating considerable troops of all arms on the Frontier of Manchuria, in the district of Nicolskinsuriski. Trains with troops and military supplies are being sent to the Frontier from China.—Reuter.

Cairo.—The Maharajah of Kapurthala lunched with King Fuad at the Palace on Friday.—Reuter.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.

OUTLINES OF NEW REGIME

APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNOR.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

In the House of Lords to-day Lord Arnold outlined the new regime for Northern Rhodesia from April 1st as a consequence of the transfer of the control of the territory to the Crown from the Chartered Company last year. The new Constitution would generally follow the existing colonial and protectorate models with a Governor-Commander-in-Chief, an Executive Council and a Legislative Council of official and unofficial members. At present unofficial members would not be elected because it was thought desirable that local opinion should be consulted before the decision was taken regarding the electoral arrangements in the territory. Mr. Herbert Stanley would be the first Governor.—Reuter.

ABBEY BYE-ELECTION.

MR. CHURCHILL DEFEATED.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

The recount of votes in the Abbey bye-election resulted as follows:—

Nicholson,—(Conservative) 8187.
Churchill.—8144.
Brockway,—(Labour) 6156.
Duckers,—(Liberal) 291.

The Labour candidate Mr. Brockway fought with the utmost confidence of securing election on the split of the Conservative vote. The official Conservative machine again proved its power as one of the strongest Tory strongholds though cynics declared that "the trade" contributed to the result as "Churchill's punch versus Nicholson's gin" has been one of the most prominent electioneering cries. It is noteworthy that Mr. Baldwin on the eve of the polling wrote a letter to Mr. Nicholson who is the late member's nephew, wishing him success. The orthodox Conservatives are elated as they feared that Churchill's return might disrupt the Conservative Party.

LATER.

The excitement in the counting room of the Abbey was most intense. Just before the figures were announced it was intimated to Mr. Churchill that he had been elected. He was warmly congratulated by his supporters and, smiling happily, he went to his wife on the plaform and told her of his victory. A few minutes later there was sudden silence when the returning officer pointed out that there had been an error and Mr. Nicholson headed the poll. This was confirmed on a closer examination of the papers. Congratulations were showered upon Mr. Nicholson while Mr. Churchill was looking very perturbed and walked up and down the hall biting his lips.—Reuter.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

The Abbey bye-election figures are:—

Nicholson,—(Conservative) 8186.
Churchill,—8153.
Brockway.—(Labour) 6155, and
Duckers,—(Liberal) 290.

A recount has been ordered.

A WRONG ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

The excitement in the bye-election in the Abbey division of Westminster which has been unprecedented throughout owing to the energy with which Mr. Churchill, standing as an Independent Anti-Socialist but supported by many prominent Conservatives including Lord Balfour conducted his electioneering, culminated in an erroneous announcement of the poll. Early editions of evening papers were rushed on to the streets and cables flashed all over the world declaring Mr. Churchill had been elected but this was immediately cancelled. The figures later show the voting was very narrow. Mr. Churchill's demand for a recount was granted. The Liberal, Mr. Scott Duckers polled so few votes that he must forfeit the deposit, but as he throughout said he would be satisfied if he kept out Mr. Churchill the result will probably console him.—Reuter.

AUXILIARY AIR FORCE BILL.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

The House of Lords to-day passed the second reading of the Auxiliary Air Force Bill with the object of recruiting thirteen home defence squadrons on the lines of the Territorial Army.—Reuter.

FRENCH IMPORTS.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

Paris.—The January and February French imports totalled 6,601,721,000 francs compared with 4,476,427,000 francs during the same period in 1923. The exports amount to 6,618,412,000 francs compared with 4,180,718,000.—Reuter.

PRICE OF RUBBER.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

Singapore.—Low prices of rubber have depressed the market. Out of the total of 670 tons offered only 346 tons were auctioned to-day. The Official Dutch East Indies report emphasises the impossibility of dealing with small producers of rubber, whose area now comprises 470,000 acres. The present prices afford a strong incentive to natives to increase tapping and extend plantations. Local opinion is that the effect of the restriction policy may be very grave. —Reuter.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

CLASS AREAS BILL CONDEMNED.

FUTILITY OF DIGNIFIED PROTESTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 19.

Every Indian must go to General Smuts and personally know something of that giant if he wants his country to be of one united will and determination. This was the impression created in my mind when I heard Mr. Srinivasa Sastri disturbing the placidity of the Council of State by his incisive rhetoric. It was on a resolution asking the Government to take effective steps against the South African Government's scandalous treatment of Indians domiciled in that Colony. The motion was by Mr. Sastri's friend Mr. Natesan who referred to the obnoxious and unjustifiable Class Area's Bill which is now being implemented in the South African Parliament and asked the Government of India to make arrangements to prevent any such attempts at inroads on the rights and liberties of Indians lawfully domiciled. Mr. Natesan was profuse in his quotations of responsible statesmen and drove home the point that the moment the Indian began to refuse to be exploited as coolies there came the rub between them and the Whites. He analysed the Class Areas Bill and proved conclusively that it was a violation of the Smuts-Gandhi agreement of 1914 and if it was allowed to be passed it would be dangerous to the solidarity of the British Empire.

SIR NARASIMHA SARMA'S SPEECH.

Sir Narasimha Sarma was as usual too considerate to the South African Government. He did not want to offend them at the same time he was convinced that the Bill was unjust and unjustifiable. He, therefore, blew hot and cold in the same breath for a time and seeing Mr. Sastri taking notes and expecting from him some hard blows such as those contained in the latter's speech at St. Stephen's College Hall cautioned against the expressions which would only stand in the way of the Government of India's negotiations with the Union Government for a satisfactory solution of the question. The Education Member assured Indians here as well as in South Africa that Lord Rearing's Government and His Majesty's Government were doing all their best to induce the Smuts' Government to drop the Bill or at least so modify it as not to affect Indians. There was nothing in Sir Narasimha's speech to justify that something effective will be done if the Bill was passed in spite of protests and remonstrances and appeals. Even Sir Umar Hayat Khan was compelled to support the resolution and ask the Government to be somewhat manly.

MR. SASTRI ON SMUTS' GOVERNMENT.

Next came the turn of Mr. Sastri whose speech deserves to be read and reread. In his inimitable style he described how the poison of Smuts was working not only in South Africa but also in colonies like Kenya and even in mandated territories like Tanganyika. He flatly refused to hear Sir Narasimha's advice and appeals for he said the time for that was long past and time for action had come. What had the British Government done, he asked, except now and then enter a mild protest against the unreasonable ways of that White oligarchy in South Africa under the leadership of General Smuts? "What does Sir Narasimha Sarma know of that gallant General" asked Mr. Sastri who then pointed out that General Smuts scattered to the winds his oft-repeated promises that nothing would be done to damage Indian interests. So long as Smuts ruled over the destinies of that part of Africa so long could Indians not hope for improvement in the conditions of their compatriots there. The Boer Virus was such that the political heart of South Africa was corrupt to the core and was spreading everywhere. He therefore wanted something effective to be done by the Indian Government. If there is no proper solution he did not want the Government of India to pathetically cling to protests and representations but for once come out and be manly. And here he was reminded of what Sir Umar Hayat Khan had spoken of recently, the use of bullets. 'I do not want use of bullets and at the same time I am sick of representations and petitions. There is a golden mean between these two and that is the Government of India must resign.' The Council heard all these words of the erstwhile Moderate politician in deep silence and Sir Narasimha Sarma was thinking how best to meet the situation. Fortunately, there appeared on the scene Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy who is an industrialist. To him commercial interests appealed more than political interests and so he accused Mr. Sastri of doing a disservice to the Empire by such exhibitions of temper. Fortunately at this stage the President adjourned further discussion till to-morrow. I am glad Mr. Sastri is a changed man. I wish every Moderate is sent to South Africa and return. Then there will be no Chintamanis left in India and India's progress towards Swaraj will be a matter of a day.

"NARROWEST OLIGARCHY IN THE WORLD."

MR. SASTRI ON THE DANGER OF BOER VIRUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 19.

At question time replying to Raja Moti Chand the Hon. Sir Narasimha Sarma stated that the question of progressive reduction of the cadre of military officers in the Survey of India was under consideration of the Government of India and no final decision was likely to be reached until the report of the Royal Commission on Superior Services had been considered.

In answer to the same member, Mr. Ley, Industries Secretary, said that a sum of two lakhs and fifty thousand had been provided for, in the Budget for 1924-25 for the building of a Mining School at Dhanbad.

DEFAULTING MEMBERS.

The question in the name of Mr. Sethna was put by another member. It was as regards the loss sustained by Government on account of the rent of quarters occupied by the Members during the Simla and Delhi Sessions of 1921-22-23.

Sir Mahomed Shafi replied that in spite of repeated requests, a few members had not yet paid the rent for the accommodation. The number of such persons was six. The amount at present outstanding was Rs. 1,408 but a promise of payment of Rs. 1,009 had been received. There were no outstandings from members for the Delhi Sessions in 1921 and 1922. One person had not yet paid the rent due from him for the quarters occupied or reserved by him during the Delhi Sessions 1923. The amount outstanding was Rs. 204. In the case of those who were still members of the Indian Legislature, some of the amounts out standing had been recovered and further amounts would be recovered by the deduction from the allowances securing to them for their attendance and in the case of those who were no longer members, further demands would be made and a copy of questions and reply would be forwarded to them. (Loud laughter).

SEGREGATION IN S. AFRICA.

Mr. G. A. Natesan moved that Government should take effective steps to prevent the repeated attempts of the Union Government of South Africa to impose restrictions and disabilities on the Indian community, similar to those embodied in the Class Areas Bill, as the proposed measure constitutes a violation of the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement, of 1921 and would damage Indian interests irretrievably, besides endanger the solidarity of the Empire. Mr. Natesan remarked that Indians were welcomed in South Africa, so long as they were docile coolies but the moment they showed some spirit of independence, there came the trouble. Mr. Natesan quoted statements of eminent British and Indian statesmen to show that Indians in South Africa were peaceful, law abiding and industrious people, who ought not to be discriminated against. The Bill could only be applied to Indians and no other nationalities and it was intended to drive the Indians out of South Africa. He appealed to Government to identify themselves with Indians in the matter, even as Lord Hardinge had done in 1913.

Sir Annamalai Chettiar remarked that restrictions such as the Class Area Bill contemplated, if accepted by the Union Parliament and Union Government, would make imperial citizenship a mere mockery.

SIR NARSIMHA SARMA'S REPLY.

Sir Narasimha Sarma on behalf of Government stated that viewed dispassionately and even critically, there was no foundation for any fears on the part of European fellow-subjects in South Africa, that their interests would be jeopardised, if the Class Areas Bill was not passed, because Indians were only few in number and no large influx of Indians was expected there. He was glad to note that the Cape Province was setting its face against the Class Areas Bill. The heart of South Africa was after all sound and it was only temporary prejudice which seemed to be the root cause of all the present troubles in South Africa. The true remedy lay in the Government of South Africa pursuing a policy of steady elevation of the status of Indians and not in social or commercial separation, which only humiliated them. The Government of India had been urging that the Union Government should adopt a course of action which would enable the imperial connection to be solidified but unfortunately they had not been successful, because of the prejudice of a large class of the voting population. India must therefore be patient in dealing with a democracy like that in South Africa, which was largely swayed by temporary passions.

In this connection he was glad to note that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu had stated that Indians in South Africa and India should not do anything to antagonise the European community in South Africa. The Government of India had communicated to the Union Government, the extreme undesirability of placing the Class Areas Bill on the statute book and His Majesty's Government had throughout supported India's claims in the matter. It was not necessary to go into the details of the Smuts-Gandhi agreement. It was enough to point out that the population of Indians in South Africa was mainly composed of Mahomedans and Mahomedans, as a rule, observed no segregation of any particular sect among them, although it was the case among the Hindus in India.

We in India could do nothing but appeal to the generous instincts of the European community, however much the present day interests might warp their outlook temporarily. Sir Narasimha felt that General Smuts would have been too glad to have joined the other Premiers in the Imperial Conference last September if he had felt that the force behind him permitted him to do so. Sir Narasimha therefore trusted that no speeches would be made here or elsewhere exhibiting feelings antagonistic to the securing of justice and fairplay. He assured Indians resident in South Africa of such support as Government of India could give and he assured them also of His Majesty's Government's support. The first reading of the Class Areas Bill was taken up on the 15th March but nothing further was heard except the reports in the press. Evidently the second reading had not taken place. Government of India had arranged to get the full summary of the speeches delivered in the Union Parliament and they hoped that the Union Government would see their way to drop the measure or radically alter it, so as to meet the wishes of the Indians resident in South Africa.

Mr. Karandikar asked that speeches made in India should also be forwarded to the Union Government, so that they might know the depth of Indian feeling in India.

Sir Deviprasad Sarbadhikari said that until the Indians had political franchise in the Colonies they could not hope to achieve even bare justice.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan was glad to hear from Sir Narasimha Sarma that whatever the Government of India could do had been done and was being done. He therefore suggested a committee to consider the matter, otherwise the humiliation of Indians would continue.

MR. SASTRI ADVOCATES STRONG ACTION.

The Right Hon. Srinivas Sastri supporting the resolution made a strongly worded speech. He said Sir Narasimha Sarma had asked them here not to show bitterness of feeling towards the South African Government and assured them that the Government of India was doing its best with the support of His Majesty's Government. What had His Majesty's Government done except to put in a mild word of remontrance here and there, at the unreasonable ways of the South African Democracy as Sir Narasimha called it, but which actually was the narrowest Oligarchy in the world. The British Government having itself been a party to the violation of the spirit of the resolution of 1921 in regard to Kenya, it was now appealing to the good sense of the South African Oligarchy and the appeal was therefore bound to fall miserably flat. The British Government had also permitted the Government of the Mandated Territory of Tanganyika to discriminate against the Indians and yet Sir Narasimha Sarma scowled at their showing bitterness of feeling. Sir Narasimha Sarma, echoing with the new born enthusiasm derived from Mrs. Sarojini Naidu had asked the Indians to believe that the heart of South Africa was still sound But Mrs. Naidu had taken care to say that, while the moral heart of South Africa seemed to be sound, the political heart of South Africa was corrupt to the core. Sir Narasimha Sarma was still hoping to get round General Smuts. Sir Narasimha did not know General Smuts for in 1911, 1914, 1917 and again in 1918 General Smuts had said that nothing would be done to damage the influence of Indians domiciled in South Africa. But these promises had been scattered to the winds. So long as Government of India believed in the use of old methods of remonstrance and diplomatic representations and dignified protests they would only meet with bitter disappointment. The influence of General Smuts was spreading to other Colonies and Government of India must protect the Indians in these colonies from the Boer virus. The problem in South Africa was beset with so many difficulties that the weapons used hitherto and to which Sir Narasimha Sarma clung with such pathetic simplicity would not do.

BEGGING LINE AND THE BULLET LINE.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan had suggested that some effective means must be found. "I know he cannot use his Bullet which he once recommended in this Council. (Laughter). I have come to the conclusion that there might be some awakening of British consciousness, some rousing of deeper sense of responsibility in the British Nation, if, on some occasion in the future, the Governor-General-in-Council should say to the listening world that it is impossible for them, as representatives of His Majesty's Government. If even His Majesty's Dominions were unable to protect the just rights of the Indian subject of His Majesty when a statement of that kind could be made, the Governor-General and his Councillors should resign their offices, because they could not protect their subjects from the insults of another class of His Majesty's Subjects. When that stop is taken I think something will be done which will touch the consciousness of the British nation. Until something in the nature of political explosion takes place and a crisis is reached the British nation will remain deaf and blind. I have not asked any body to resign now. Between the extreme limit of the begging line, we have taken and the beginning of the bullet line, there is a large margin of high-minded responsible statemanship which we have got to traverse and we hope that God willing, the interests of the British Empire will still be maintained while we are traversing that margin."

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy abhorred loose statements and destructive criticism of Mr Sastri. Such expressions were a disservice to the Empire. It must be remembered that India was having large export trade with South Africa.

Lala Ramsaran Das supported the resolution and agreed with the observations of Mr. Sastri.

The further discussion on this resolution was postponed till to-morrow.

GOVERNMENT'S COMPLACENT OPTIMISM.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 20.

To-day the Council of State continued discussion on Mr. Natesan's resolution to effective steps against attempts of the Union Government of South Africa to impose restrictions and disabilities on the Indian community.

Mr. Raza Ali speaking on this resolution referred to the speech made yesterday by the Right Hon. Srinivas Sastri and said that that speech gave the correct expression to public feeling in this matter No sane person, not even a Moderate or Moderates, should take any objection to the view of Mr. Sastri that the Government of India must resign if a stage arrived when they could not protect Indians from insults offered by another class of His Majesty's subjects. Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy was, therefore, showing signs of nervousness when he deprecated Mr. Sastri's suggestion. There were some people who got nervous at the mention of a suggestion, which they were not accustomed to hear.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy:—"I am much more accustomed than yourself."

A voice.—"Yes, because you belong to the Central Provinces."

Mr. Raza Ali.—"However, I know that outside the Council Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy is not a politician at all." Mr. Raza Ali referred to the Colonies Committee and its composition. He asked why when the Government of India had taken the services of an English official like Sir Benjamin Robertson, they had omitted to take some non-official Indians who had been in close touch with South Africans. The whole trouble lay in section 2 of the Government of India Act, because according to that section, the Secretary of State, is responsible for the Government of India. So long as the Government of India Act remained like this, it would not be open to Indians to throw their full weight on one side of Government.

Maulvi Abdul Kareem in supporting the resolution pointed out that Mr. Sastri was perfectly justified in giving expression to sentiments as he had done, because he was in touch with persons who really and seriously thought in this matter unlike Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy. The days of telegraphic protests and paper despatches had gone and the age of self assertion had come. The Indian Government must preserve the self respect of the people of India.

Sardar Jogendrasingh appealed to Britain not to tolerate the actions of the South African Government and check the rising tide of colour. He agreed with Mr. Raza Ali that Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy was really showing signs of nervousness in criticising Mr. Sastri's views. He thanked the Government of India for the consistent and courageous stand they had made in the matter and observed that if Indians felt and expressed strongly in the matter it was all meant to support the Government of India in their endeavours to fight the Indian cause.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy at this stage offered personal explanation. He said "in the course of the debate to-day and yesterday I have been grossly misrepresented. My complaint yesterday, was in respect of the suggestion of Mr. Sastri and Sir Umar Hayat Khan as a remedy to meet this difficulty. I did not oppose the resolution in any way and if it comes to voting, I shall certainly vote for the resolution." (Hear, hear.)

Sir Mahomed Shafi said that he did not believe that Mr. Sastri's expression of opinion represented even the Madras spirit. At any rate it did not represent the Punjab spirit. Assuming for argument's sake the Government of India had failed to make effective impression in order to achieve the desired object, did it follow, he asked, that the Viceroy and the members of the Executive Council, the trustees of Indian interests, should throw down their arms in a mood of pacifism and desire, that was not the Punjab spirit." I, for one, am not going to resign, simply because in the imagination of some people Government have failed in their efforts. I regard it as my duty and the duty of the Government of India, even if there is a failure that we should proceed in our advocacy and make renewed efforts in order to bring relief to our countrymen and have we failed, miserably failed, as it is stated. The very fact of the appointment of the Colonies Committee which will have the right to negotiate directly with the Colonial Office and will receive instructions from the Government of India is a great gain. The Committee will achieve, if not all the success, we desire, at least reasonable success and bring relief to our countrymen. So pacifism will not do It is optimism which is the soul of political strength and I am one of those who believe that where one's cause is just and righteous, there is no ground whatever to be downhearted. The cause of truth and righteousness must triumph in the end." (Applause.)

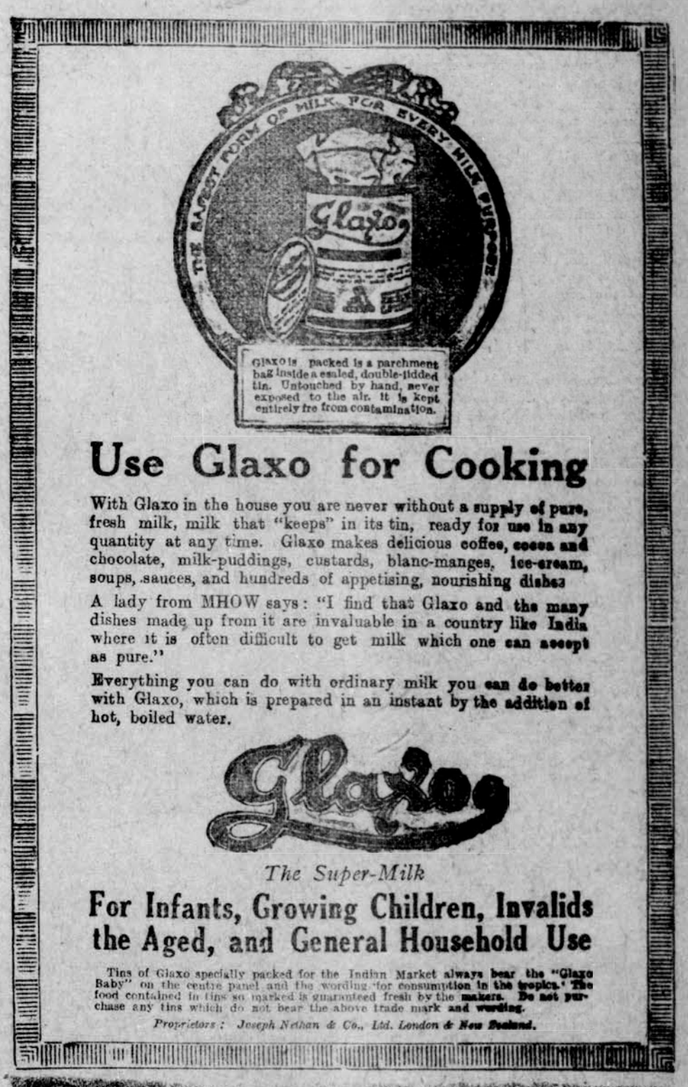
Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar said that there was no other logical course left except the resignation of the Viceroy and his Councillors. If Lord Hardinge had been the Viceroy now, he would have adopted the suggestion of Mr. Sastri.

Sir Dinsha Wacha.—"Very doubtful."

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar.—"When the question of honour is at stake the question of profit brought in by Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy does not come in."

Sir Dinshaw Wacha dissociated himself from the shrieking and screamings of Mr. Sastri and his friends which were only meant for popular gallery and not a serious deliberative body like the Council of State. He had expected from Mr. Sastri with the knowledge of the question of suggesting towards a practical solution, but he had not offered a solution. The people of India were indebted to the Government of India for what they had done and were doing in fighting the cause of Indians overseas and he thanked Sir Mahomed Shafi for the courageous way he had spoken.

Mr. Natesan did not share the complacent optimism of Sir Narsimha Sarma and Sir Mahomed Shafi. Indians were not fighting for any theoretical rights, but for minimum rights promised solemnly by General Smuts namely that the vested rights of Indians would not be interfered with. The optimism of two Government spokesmen was like that of one who expected nothing. (Laughter) and Mr. Natesan therefore urged a strong and swift action. General Smuts had in his recent speech, stated that he would not allow the Government of India to meddle in the affairs of South Africa. That, Mr. Natesan remarked, was a challenge to Government of India and he therefore suggested something effective and not to permit General Smuts to proceed in his unblushing effrontery.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CORPORATION PRESIDENTSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I expected to find in "The Chronicle" this morning a report of the meeting of the Nationalist Municipal Party held at Arya Bhuvan yesterday, but there was none. I understand that two members proposed that Mr. L. R. Tairsee be nominated as the party's candidate for the presidentship of the Corporation for the next year. Mr. B. N. Motiwala, the Chairman ruled the proposition out of order on the ground that the party had already selected Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel. The party have declared, and rightly, their confidence in Mr. Patel by selecting him for the much coveted office. It now rests entirely with Mr. Patel to consider whether he has any chance of being elected and whether he will be able to remain in Bombay for the whole year without sacrificing his more important duty as a member of the Assembly. I am sure Sir, that Sjt. Patel is no approver of the "Dog in the manger policy", he realises with the public that the "progressives" will rather vote for anybody but for him, but such will not be the case if Mr. Tairsee was to stand as a candidate on behalf of the party. In brief Sir, I trust that Sjt. Patel will prove his patriotism, and love for his party by withdrawing from the contest in favour of one who is as staunch a nationalist and who has every chance of success.—Yours, etc.,

"A VOTER."

Bhuleshwar,
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NO INTERFERENCE WITH ANGORA'S DECISION.

MR. KIDWAI'S LETTER TO PRINCE ABDUL MAJID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 20.

Shaikh Gulam Hussain Kidwai of Gadia M.L.A. has addressed the following appeal to Prince Abdul Majid Khan:—

"August, Sire, as a Pan-Islamist who has dedicated his life to the services of his Faith and country and as an old and consistent friend of the Turks one of whose books the "Standard Bearer of Islam" was acknowledged by the Turks themselves to have been greatly responsible in stirring the spirit of nationalism in Anatolia after the armistice, I humbly beg you who is still our Khalifa not to put yourself now in opposition to the Angora Assembly even though there is a consensus of opinion of the Muslim world that the action of the Assembly has been rash and injudicious. For the sake of Islam, if for no other reason a civil war or quarrel in Turkey must be avoided at any price and if the Muslim opinion of the world fails to impress upon the Angora Assembly the need of reconsidering its decision then another Khalifa should be elected immediately by your own permission. In that case, it wohld be needless to wait even for a Moslim Congress because that might give an occasion for wrangling and disagreement between the Muslims of different countries while the fact is that by an irony of fate the Angora Turks themselves have left to the Muslim world no other alternative but of accepting the King of Hedjaz as the Khalifa and servant of the Holy Places. There is no person who is more openly against the Sharif and his sons than myself when they rebelled against their Sovereign; but the action of the Angora Assembly itself now assigns us the duty of proclaiming the King of Hedjaj as the Khalifa and of putting him in a position to become fully independent and strong free Arabia, Palestine, Syria and Iraq from non-Muslim control and to form an Arab Federation.

INDIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

CHAIRMAN JUSTIFIES EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 20.

Presiding at the annual general meeting of the Indian Mining Association, Mr. A. A. F. Bray, Chairman, referred to the question of wagon shortage. He said that shortage had been felt more acutely this year because raisings had been very high during the last three months and collieries were suffering from inconveniences. He did not think that this year wagon supply was as bad as ever. He came to know that the average number of wagons loaded with coal on the East Indian Railway this year was greater than last year. He next referred to conditions which stopped the export trade and importation of South African Coal in large quantities, but made no suggestions as the matter was going to be dealt with by the Tariff Board and they had a year without labour troubles showing their readiness to adopt proposals for the welfare of labour. Referring to employment of women in mines, Mr. Bray said that those of them who had followed the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly must have felt surprised at the remarks that have fallen from some of the members there. Now-a-days we find labour leaders cropping up like mushrooms in the humid atmosphere of the Council Chamber They lack personnal experience and want to make up that defficiency by sound and fury. One of these gentlemen who had never been to the coalfields wants to prohibit the employment of women in mines. He seems to have got a fatal genius for misplaced energy. I wish he would carefully examine the economic condition of labour and personally go down the pits and see for himself the system that prevails in the mines. I can assure him that mine owners though not members of the Servants of India Society are not selfish dragons. They take every care of their labour forces and if they employ women in the mines it is because the labourers themselves want it. If the husband is not allowed to work with his wife he would not care to work himself and he would on no account enter a pit leaving his wife alone and exposed to temptations and dangers.

ALLEGED BOLSHEVIC CONSPIRACY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, March 20.

The Bolshevik conspiracy case was resumed to-day. Witnesses responsible for the arrest of Mr. Usmani Ali at Cawnpore in May were examined last and they deposed to the discovery of letters and documents in Mr. Usmani's possession.

Hearing of the case will be resumed on Monday next.

Mr. Pannikar who has been appointed by the Congress Working Committee to conduct the Akali Sayak Bureau and Congress propaganda on behalf of the Akalis arrived at Amritsar on Wednesday morning. Pandit Tarachand Shukal nominated by the Punjab Congress Committee for work has also reached Amritsar.—A.P.

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ADMIRALTY VOTE IN COMMONS.

AERIAL DEVELOPMENTS URGED.

LONDON, March 21.

In the House of Commons, yesterday at the Committee stage Air Estimates of Government came under the fire of the protagonists of a strong air force.

Sir John Simon complained that we had reduced aeroplanes to an absolute minimum. He spoke plainly when he said that no Government could possibly avoid bearing in mind the aerial developments of France.

Mr. Hoare drew attention to the necessity of developing aviation in close uniformity with the Dominions.

Mr. Burney pleaded for more assistance to commercial and civil aviation especially airships.

Mr. Leach replying said that he was unable to bind himself down to the programme for the year after the next. Irrespective of possible international agreements Government was determined very thoroughly to investigate airships. A sub committee on research had already ordered for experimental machines in connection with the projected air mails to India. Arrangements were being made with Governments of Canada, Australia and Nekgealand to train officers as pilots. Two officers from Canada and two from Australia were now attending the courses at the British Staff College.

Emphasising an urgent need for the speeding up of mails to India, Com. Kenworthy pointed out that the Burney scheme would take time to develop. In the meantime he wanted to know what Ministry was doing to quicken mails. He said if the whole of the route could not at present be flown at least a large portion could be flown. He hoped that the Ministry would prosecute the matter with greatest vigour.

LONDON, March 21.

Commander Burney caused a scene in the House of Commons during the debate on the Admiralty vote by referring to the Liberal opposition to the building of new cruisers as an attempt to murder British sailors.

Liberals shouted:—"withdraw."

A Labour member said that four were expelled in the last Parliament for a similar accusation.

Mr. Burney eventually withdrew the remark explaining that what he meant was in the event of a war we would have to send against Japanese cruisers with eight-inch guns, cruisers with six-inch guns which would result in the murder of the British sailors.—Reuter.

SINGAPORE BASE.

ABANDONMENT REGRETTED BY AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, March 20.

Melbourne.—The Commonwealth Government gave a banquet to-night to Admiral Field and officers of the Special Service Squadron. Mr. Bruce in a speech said that Australia realised her obligation to assist in the Imperial naval defence but was resolved that her aid should take the form of an Australian Navy completely autonomous in peace-time and co-operating as a unit of the Imperial Navy in war-time. The abandonment of the Singapore Base was most deeply regretted by the overwhelming bulk of the Australians, but while deploring the Imperial Government's decision, Australia was prepared to continue to explore with the Imperial Government all ways whereby the peace of the world might be secured and armaments reduced.

Admiral Field in responding advised Australia to build cruisers to help in defence of trade-routes also to build several overseas submarines which would delay an enemy until the arrival of the superior British force. He recommended to Australia to seek for a Base on her own shores, especially in north-west. He considered that Port Darwin was meant by Providence for the Base.—Reuter.

INVESTITURE AT VICEREGAL LODGE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 19.

At an informal investiture held at the Viceregal Lodge, to-night, attended by a very large number of ladies and gentlemen, H. E. the Viceroy invested a number of recipients of Honours, including H. E. Lord Rawlinson, Sir B. N. Sarma, Sir Charles Innes, Sir Claud Jacob, Nawab Malik, Sir Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana, Nawab Mussammilullah Khan, Sir B. N. Mitra, Sir Logie Watson, Chief Justice, Sir Shadilal, Sir Denvers Waghorn, Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, Sir Muhammad Ikbal, Sir Hugh Keeling, Sir Annamalai Chettiar, Sir Gopaldas Bhandari, Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Henry Blakeway, Sir Muhammad Fakhruddin, Sir Lennox Russel Sir Earnest Jackson and General Sir John Shea.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. Augustus Pereira writes from Bandra:

In your issue of the 6th and 7th instant some reference was very generously made by some of your correspondents requesting the public to support my candidature for the 'F' (Shetly-Chimbai) Ward in the Bandra Municipal Elections held on the 8th instant. I am taking this opportunity, through the medium of your paper, to thank all my friends, well-wishers and supporters who aided and desired my return without opposition.

THIRD AKALI JATHA.

A THOUSAND STRONG.

TO ARRIVE IN JAITO ON APRIL 10.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, March 20.

A third Jatha reported to be of a thousand strong is expected to leave Amritsar for Jaito arriving there on April 10th.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

SCHOOL COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, March 19.

In pursuance of its scheme to free its Education Department from the control of Government the Schools' Committee of the Ahmedabad Municipality has resolved to request the Government to take back to its educational department all teachers, whose services have been lent to the Municipality, to appoint new teachers in their place and to continue the services of those municipal teachers who wish to remain in municipal service.

ASSAMESE IN CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHILLONG, March 20.

The Government of Assam have appointed a committee consisting of Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals as President and seven other members to decide whether the six seats reserved for the Assamese in the Calcutta Medical College should be allotted to students, solely on the basis of their qualification as now or on the basis of communal representation. The Committee are also to decide with regard to the three seats reserved in the Carmichael Medical College and also seats in the Berry White School which are distributed on the communal basis.

A FRONTIER TRAGEDY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, March 19.

One British officer and two Indian soldiers were killed and six wounded as a result of an ambush of picket (3rd and 9th Jats) near Chagmali. One lewis gun was also captured. The enemy casualities are unknown.

COUNTERVAILING DUTY ON FOREIGN COAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 19.

The committee of the Indian Mining Federation have telegraphed to the Commerce Department, Government of India, deploring the decision to refer the question of the countervailing duty on South African coal to the tariff board, maintaining that the countervailing duty against the export bounties is on the accepted fiscal principle and does not involve protection. They claim that the justification for the duty was proved up to the hilt in the Assembly and urge that the Board's terms of reference should include all foreign coal and that the proceedings of the Board should be expedited so that their report may be submitted in time to be considered by a special session of the Assembly in May.

TRAGIC FATE OF A SUBMARINE.

LONDON, March 20.

Tokio.—It has now been ascertained that the sunken submarine is lying horizontally at the bottom of the sea with the conning-tower damaged. The forward compartment was flooded and occupants of the latter including the Commander of the vessel are believed dead. Communication established with the under-water telephone in the aft-compartment revealed the fact that two engineer-officers and sixteen men were alive facing death by slow suffocation. They replied to the first signal as follows: "Quick. We are gasping." Thereafter silence ensued.—Reuter.

Tokio.—The rescuers have established the fact that eighteen men were still alive this morning abroad the submarine 43.—Reuter.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA.

LONDON, March 20.

The Chartered Bank of India's report for the year ending December 31st shows a net profit of £783,000, dividend and bonus of 20½ per cent, reserve £100,000, Officers' Fund £25 000, premises £50,000 and carried forward £222,000.

The Trustees of Sir Charles Bayley Fund made over to the Registrar of the Patna University a sum of about Rs. 96,000, Rs. 50,000 from Government and the balance by public subscription for the foundation of the Bayley memorial collection on condition that it should be open to the public.—A.P.

On Wednesday Mr. C.A. Tegart, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, distributed rewards to those who had rendered good service in connection with the murer of the Post-Master of Sankaritolla, who was shot dead on 3rd August and the murder of Ernest Day who was shot dead on 22nd January.—(A. P.)

His Excellency the Governor of Burma gave away prizes at the Babay Show on Wednesday evening. There were more than 500 entries, the highest age being fixed at five years. Altogether 20 prizes were distributed among five sections, four prizes being allotted for each. The first prize of each section was Rs. 50.—(A.P.)

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BRITISH GUIANA DEPUTATION

SIR JOSEPH NUNAN INTERVIEWED.

(By our Special Representative.)

DELHI, Mar. 16.

Sir Joseph Nunan and Mr. Luckhoo are in Delhi at present in connection with the colonisation scheme of British Guiana. I interviewed Sir Joseph on the purpose of his mission at Hotel Cecil, Mr. Luckhoo later joining the discussion. Sir Joseph speaking in what to a layman sounds a distinct Irish-American accent showed me a map of British Guiana. It was good, I thought, that he began with geographical information for as the small booklet on "British Guiana and the Empire" in which Sir Joseph has corroborated states in the beginning "British Guiana is neither a West Indian Island nor an Island in the South Seas as is sometimes supposed even in well-informed circles." I was also showed a map of the railway line proposed to be erected to join Coastal towns with interior prairies beyond forests and with Brazil and South America.

"The first thing," said Sir Joseph, "in which Indians are interested whenever a question of Indians Overseas comes up, is the political status of these Indians. As regards political status of Indians in British Guiana there is nothing to complain." And he read me an extract from Dr. Sapru's recent speech at the Imperial Conference in this connexion. "There are three main factors to be borne in mind. First is that British Guiana is neither a Crown Colony nor a Dominion but an imperial or more strictly a treaty possession whose popular constitution was guaranteed by the Treaty which transferred it to the British Crown from the Dutch in 1803. A denial of equal status, therefore, would mean a breach of Treaty. In the second place, a Declaratory Ordinance has been unanimously passed by the British Guiana Legislature setting out the equality of status of all British subjects and this equality has been also extended to subjects of Indian Native States. In case Indian leaders require even further guarantees beyond this ordinance for preserving equality of status, the deputation suggests an agreement in the nature of a convention between India and British Guiana." Here Sir Joseph showed me a draft of the proposed convention. The convention, it was said therein, was to be a condition precedent to the authorisation of free emigration from India to British Guiana under the British Guiana colonisation scheme. It was to be in the form of Royal or other special Instructions to the Governor of British Guiana not to issue any ordinance etc., infringing political status of British Indian subjects and that in doubtful cases matter should be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown in England. Sir Joseph said that in thus going to the Crown above Parliament, there was a special advantage. When I asked him whether it was to be ratified by Parliament, he said that it was only to be laid on the table of the House.

Further, in reply to my question he said that there was a common electoral roll. He explained to me the unusual character of the British Guiana Legislature. There are, it appears, two divisions of it: the Court of Policy and the Combined Court. The first deals with legislative and administrative measures and the latter with finance. In the Court of Policy, elected and nominated are 8 to 8 thus the casting vote of Governor being decisive while the Combined Court, without whose sanction not a penny could be spent by Government, has 14 elected members to 7 nominated. Thus there is a popular control of the budget, he remarked. I asked him how many Indians there were in the Legislature. "One," he said, and "that is Mr Luckhoo who has been elected by European vote."

"How is that?" I enquired. "Is it because the franchise is so high that Indians cannot exercise their votes or are there other restrictions?" "No" replied Sir Joseph. "In fact franchise is very low based on the ownership of two acres or a small income and if Indian electors decide to use their voting strength, Indians could form at least one-half of the legislature. But in the past they did not take active interest in politics. The British Guiana Government takes no direct part in politics; it has been now arranged that the voters' lists should be drawn up, like those of jurors, that is, that the voter will not have to exert himself to have his name placed on the list. Moreover, till now voting papers were published in English but now they have to be printed in Hindi and Urdu and if required even in Tamil and Telegu." I asked him whether there was any Indian on the Executive Council. "There was not", said Sir Joseph and with a glance at Mr. Luckhoo, "but there soon might be one. In social matters there are no radical distinctions." "Segregation?" I asked. "Not at all."

"The second point on which Indians want to be reassured is about the sanitary conditions of the country," continued Sir Joseph. "I do not want you to carry an impression that it is a health paradise. It is of course a malarial country but its health conditions are better than those of India. The death rate in British Guiana is normally three-fourths and at its best not much more than half of that obtaining in India. Moreover, we are trying to organise a widespread sanitary campaign. Government has arranged for loan for the purpose of irrigation, drainage, and water supply of the coast lands on which some 100,000 Indians are now settled. Health conditions will be greatly improved by these three schemes whose total cost will run up to one and one-fourth million sterling.

"Then we are constantly asked", continued Sir Joseph, "where is the land?" Four years back it would not have been possible to offer specially prepared land on the Coast but that is not the case now. Coast lands are very fertile but require to be protected from flood by embankments and so on. Government would incur this large expenditure if our scheme comes into operation." Here Sir Joseph showed me a statement of Mr. Keasinge, a Member of the Indian Committee which visited British Guiana in 1922, submitted to the Emigration Committee:

'I understand from Dr. Nunan that the Government of British Guiana are prepared to purchase empoldered lands in Essequibo County and on the Courantine Coast and make them available for Indian settlements. I do not know the actual lands in either case, but I know the localities, which are situated on the rich alluvium, and if the lands are empoldered lands, formerly part of sugar estates they ought to be very suitable for Indian settlement.'

PILLAY-TIWARI SCHEME.

I asked him if that was the case why was the Pillay-Tiwari Report so critical about emigration to British Guiana. Sir Joseph said: "Their criticisms referred not to the Nunan-Luckhoo scheme but to that of the late Governor of British Guiana while our present scheme embodies all the suggestions contained in the Pillay-Tiwari Report. The late Governor probably though he was not in a position to offer better terms because trade conditions were very bad at the time as there was a general collapse of prices in agricultural products especially sugar, rice, and cocoanuts which are the chief products of the country. But the situation has now rapidly improved." I was told that bauxite was found in large quantity on the coast while there was mineral wealth and cattle in the interior. Sir Joseph then told me that Mr. Pillay was very sympathetic to his scheme. I asked Sir Joseph what was the attitude of Government of India, British Guiana Government and planters in Guiana towards their scheme. I was told that the Government there wants to remain strictly neutral leaving the question to be decided by Indian leaders. "As for British Guiana of course," said Sir Joseph, "we are clothed with their authority by the Governor and the Legislature and we represent that Government here. There are two other non-official and non-Christian delegates of the deputation also who must have arrived in Bombay on Friday last. They represent the East Indian Association of George Town. There is one European planter, a member of the Guiana Legislature, who opposed the present scheme."

I asked Sir Joseph whether emigration does not break up the contact of Indians with their surroundings with the result that when they return to their old villages after years of residence abroad either because of repatriation or otherwise they are not accepted by their old associates. I said that Mr. Andrews had touchingly described such incidents regarding Fiji labourers. Sir Joseph replied that that was why they wanted to establish a regular and direct line of steamers running between British Guiana and India via Cape of Good Hope and touching at East and South African ports. Another remedy was provision of vernacular education in the Colony for which arrangements were being made.

Then we came to the crux of the matter. I asked Sir Joseph whether before re-opening this question of emigration to another colony, we should not bargain—not with British Guiana, but with the British Government and Government of India—to remedy the Kenya injustices. Sir Joseph did not agree. "It is no concern of ours—as a colony nor could we influence the issue politically," he said. Mr. Luckhoo added that it was his concern as an Indian but both agreed that the best method in which British Guiana could be exploited for the redress of the Kenya wrongs would be by quoting it as an example. "I have told the Kenya deputation which is proceeding to London", said Sir Joseph, "to instance our case as a Colony in which racial relations are harmonious though Whites are in a minority and Indians preponderate. I have no desire to meddle in your politics and as a deputation we *have* no politics. But I feel that we should not be mixed up in Kenya controversy as Mr. Montagu did in 1920 when he asked Lord Milner to defer the consideration of this question and postponed sending the Visiting Committee to Guiana. At the time the Government of India had promised to give individual certificates to emigrants desiring to proceed to Guiana but they did not keep that promise also.

BRITISH GUIANA PRESS ATTACK.

I asked Sir Joseph what he thought of Mr. Andrews' objections to his scheme as set forth in some of his recent articles. Sir Joseph said, "Mr. Andrews felt hurt by some Press attack in British Guiana upon Mr. Gandhi and himself. These attacks, however, were only incidental since they were really directed against me personally because I had spoken publicly in terms of esteem and regard for Mahatma Gandhi and in terms of friendliness of Mr. Andrews. Moreover, Mr. Andrews objects to free passages and suggests that we should offer only assisted passages. To this argument I have replied in the columns of the "Indian Daily Mail". While Mr. Andrews does not, of course, doubt our good faith, he feels that at the back of my mind there is a desire to assist the sugar plantations. I do not make a secret of it that sugar is an important industry in our country and I want to see it thrive. Mr. Andrews is naturally embittered against sugar planters by his experiences of Fiji but I venture to suggest that there is no probability of those experiences being repeated in Guiana. When Mr. Andrews has actually received and read our present proposals, I believe he will support us." At this point I enquired about the character of sugar plantations in British Guiana and elicited the fact that most of them were managed by English companies in which a large and often a preponderating amount of share capital was held by Indians. Whether that meant actual control by Indians or not I could not make out. Sir Joseph further told me that he was entirely indifferent whether the land was cultivated by capitalistic syndicate or peasant proprietors who handed over their products to a sugar factory. "What Mr. Andrews says is not that our scheme is a cheap labour exploitation scheme but that it may easily deteriorate into that. I say that we have special safeguards against that. We have offers of land in our scheme and we promise freedom of employment. We have a proposal of arbitration boards for fixing wages. Moreover you must remember that in British Guiana labourers often have their own small plots for cultivation. As you know my scheme also provides for a special Indian representative to safeguard Indian interests and act like a Consul of India. He will have a voice in the Legislature and in Land Settlement Commission." I asked Sir Joseph whether he did not feel that in view of the Kenya decision and public opinion in India being hostile to proposals of emigration the time the Deputation had chosen to come here was not inopportune. Sir Joseph could not agree. He said he had too much faith in the commonsense and businesslike capacity of Indian leaders to despair. On the contrary he had, he said, found general sympathy among Indian leaders of all sections and a desire to study the scheme on its merits. "And I am hopeful of the result," he concluded.

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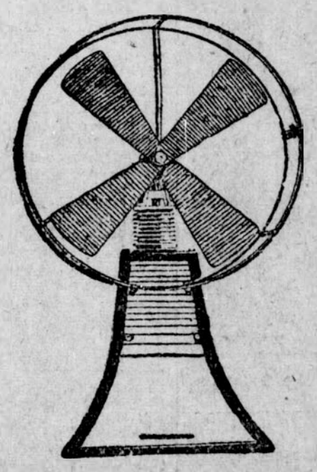

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MORRIS MOTORS, LIMITED,

Makers of the

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Feel it is only fair to announce that owing to the existing unsettled conditions, they cannot guarantee that the present prices of their Cars will not be subjected to an increase for more than one month in advance, although it is sincerely hoped that they will not be forced to make any rise in prices. All orders received by any of their accredited dealers before any further notification is made will, however, be fulfilled at the price now in force.

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Rose's LIME JUICE

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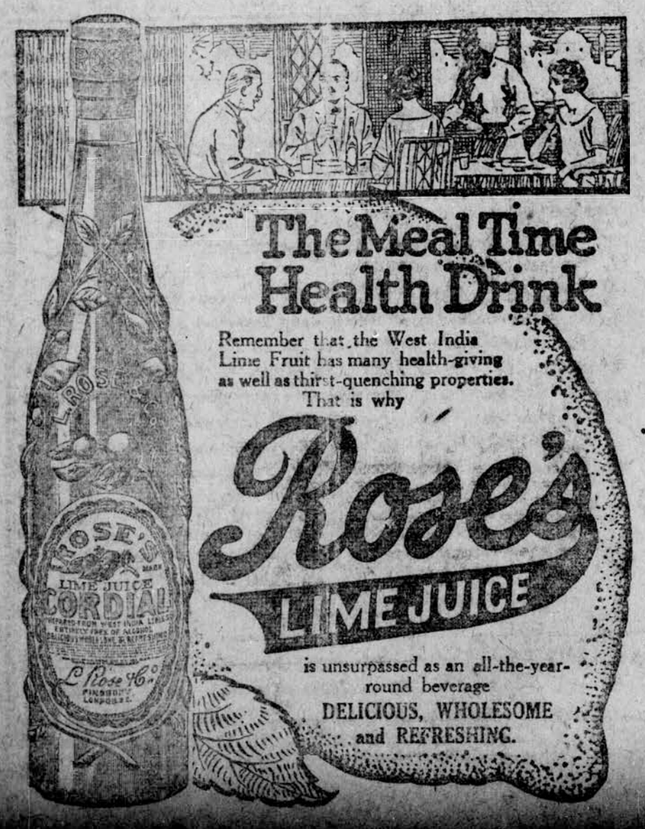

BENGAL COUNCIL.

FOUR MORE GRANTS REFUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 20.

There was again a full House and crowded galleries at the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council to-day when further demands for grant came up for discussion. 6 demands were considered, first five of which were finished in an hour and a half without discussion and while the last demand of the day was being debated, when the Council adjourned.

The five demands disposed of were in respect of forests, registration scheduled taxes, irrigation and construction of irrigation navigation, etc., asking for a total grant of Rs. 67,00,000. Of these five demands four asked for by the members were refused while one moved by the minister asking for a grant of Rs. 18,49,000 for expenditure under registration was carried by a narrow majority of three votes.

During the last two days no other motion excepting refusal of demand was discussed but when the Hon. Sir Hugh Stephenson moved for a sum of Rs. 96,58,0000 for expenditure under general administration the Swarajists and the Nationalists began to press for all amendments that were on the agenda. On this demand there were 179 motions for reduction or refusal, of which only seven were discussed. When Sir Hugh Stephenson moved for Rs. 96,83,000 for expenditure under General Administration, Mr. Man Mohan Neogy moved an amendment that the demand for Rs. 3,000 for hill and Dacca allowances for the staff of the Governor's private Secretary be refused.

Mr. W. A. Jones said the party opposite were basing their ideals on the principle of their friends. Bolshevists of Russia. If they wanted to do away with this parapharnalia because to them it was inconsistent with the revolutionary system of Government which they wanted to establish, he would remind them that when that illustrious chief of the Bolshevists, the late Mr. Lenin died he was buried with the utmost pomp, not less than that of any European monarch. He suggested that if they refused this demand it would be highly inconsistent with the attitude they had taken. If they were professing the Bolshevik principles let them be thorough Bolshevists and imitate their whole system and regulate their conduct accordingly.

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Neogy next moved that the demand for Rs. 3,750 for Hill Allowance for Military Secretary's staff be refused.

This amendment was also negatived by the casting vote of the president.

The next amendment was in respect of a demand of Rs. 30,000 for the renewal of the furniture and carpets for the Military Secretary's staff and it was carried 67 voting for and 63 against it.

The Council adjourned till Monday.

THE PUNJAB COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 18.

At the Punjab Legislative Council today, further amendments to demand for grant relating to Education (transferred) were discussed and almost all of them, except two on travelling allowances, were either rejected or withdrawn and a total sum of Rs. 1,00,06,300 was voted.

Mian Fazli Hussain then moved for grant of a sum of Rs. 35,55,000 for Medical and Public Health.

Captain Dhan Raj moved an amendment for reduction of grant by Rs. 950 with respect to item of Rs. 3,800 travelling allowance. Superintendence, which being put to vote was rejected. At this stage several members drew attention of the House to invidious distinction made in the case of departments controlled by the Minister of Education in the matter of cuts with respect to travelling allowance. Almost all the amendments moved by different non-official members urging 25 per cent reduction in travelling allowance from the head Education (transferred) have been rejected by the Council, the Minister having obtained a majority in every discussion. This was considered invidious by several Members as the decision arrived at in the Council in the beginning of the budget debate that there will be 25 per cent cut from travelling allowance in all the departments of Government, including Education (transferred) and cut included not only halting charges and travelling charges by road, but railway fare charges also. The President said it was reasonable that there should be reduction of 25 per cent in travelling allowance from the departments controlled by the Minister of Education. The discussion in the matter was proceeding when the Council adjourned till Thursday.

RLY. TRAIN MURDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 20.

Further particulars received about the murder of Miss Rourke show that the man Darlow who had been arrested on suspicion has been released on bail and the police are now searching for a tall man with a cut on his left hand. A reward of Rs. 3,000 is offered in this connection. It is stated that a man answering to the police description with his face damaged as if he had sustained a fall probably from a train has been seen. A vigorous police investigation is going on.

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SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojurned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

God the Witness.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE		Rs.
1 Phial of liniment	} excluding Postal	2-8
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Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7/- and Rs. 9/- for foreign including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

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Your medicine has given me a complete cure, so kindly send the same for this friend of mine by V. P. P. at your earliest convenience and oblige.

B. OHIMROO LAL,
Moghal Sharai.

Dear Sir,

I sincerely appreciate your medicine. It has no doubt given me good result.

JSIPUT USD GEORGE MEHRA,
Madura District, South India

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Your medicine has proved me a panacea and no other medicine stands its equal. Kindly send me 6 phials more by V. P. P. and oblige.

MOHD ABDUL KARIM,
Ufzalganj.

Dear Ghulam Ahmed Sahib,

Your meicine did me untold benefit

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Persian Trading Coy,
Sg. Tnser Street, Rangoon.

Dear Sir,

Really your pills have proved beneficial. Please send me three bottles of pills

J. SHAHBAZ KHAN,
Gujranwala

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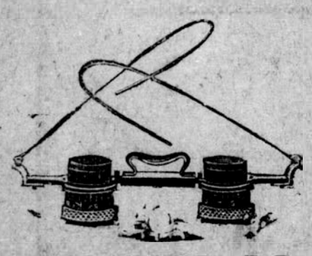
LAHORE. 3



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RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GRIERANCES.

NUISANCE OF BEGGARS IN TRAINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, March 12.

It is undoubtedly a sad and damning commentary on the callousness of the Railway authorities that in spite of incessant and insistent public demand that the serious annoyances and discomforts third class passengers have to suffer on their railway journeys both on the G. I. P. and B. B. C. I. lines should cease to continue, the grievances, on the contrary, are day by day becoming more and more disgustingly intolerable.

It is inconceivable how both the railway companies can have the heart to allow third class passengers to be pestered by squand hordes of beggars and other ragamuffin rabbles of street arabs who jump from bench to bench and fill about in third class carriages quite as unceremoniously as if the railways were their own private property or that they were paid to harass passengers with some ulterior object.

On Sunday the 9th instant I alighted at the Matunga station from a train which had left Thana at 9-22 a.m. At the gate of exit a fellow passenger handed some money to the ticket collector at the gate saying that it was the amount of his fare, and explained that he had not purchased a ticket owing to the crowd at the booking office. "Oh, you must pay the fare with penalty and all", insisted the ticket collector. "Why", portested the passenger, "I have voluntarily handed you the fare there being as you can see not the slightest intention from my part to shirk or evade payment". At this stage an Eurasian Ticket Inspector came on the scene. He was clad in railway uniform studded with blazing buttons. He got into rage and told the passenger that bye-laws were bye-laws and not 'chapas' and 'chutney' and that he was bound to meet the Ticket Collector's demand if he wished to avoid further trouble. Being all the while a silent spectator, I now interfered and asked the 'burra sab' with the blazing buttons how it was that he who was such a scrupulous and staunch champion of the bye-laws of the railway whose salt he was eating was simply catching mice whilst allowing the bandicoats to escape. "What do you mean" asked the 'burra sab'. "Look here", I told him, "in this very train I saw four 'boot palis' boys whom I had asked if they had any tickets or passes and they said they had none and were allowed to travel free, as in return they polished the shoes and boots of 'thesan' masters, 'tookoot' masters and 'gat' masters." The 'burra sab' cleared off as it appeared my conversation was becoming very unpalatable to him, but not before he had squeezed the money out of the passenger.

It is notorious that there can be no mistake about it that the railway companies are allowing the pandemoniac nuisance in third class carriages, with no charitable intention whatever, but with the sale and sordid object of making money. It must be borne in mind that the second class fare is over three times the third class fare and the railway companies expect that by allowing the nuisance in third class carriages as many as can possibly afford it by hook or crook will go into the second class, and that second class passengers owing to the nuisance may be may be deterred from travelling third class perhaps to save a few rupees to tide over some pressing difficulty. It cannot be gainsaid that the Railway Companies are themselves very much profiting by the nuisance while poor third class passengers, who, though poor, are at least as respectable as any of the most respectable first or second class grandees, have to suffer terribly to fatten the companies.

The other day I saw a notice board of microscopical dimensions put up in a corner of a third class carriage of a G. I. P. train from the Acting Chief Traffic Manager which seems to be nothing else than some mere show that the railway authorities are trying to do their best to give some relief to the aggrieved passengers; the notice also suggests that the passengers themselves are responsible for their sufferings which cannot be remedied unless they assist the authorities to abate the nuisance. The Railway administration ought to remember that passengers pay for their tickets—and the fare is exhorbitant too—and they have a right as some proper return for their investment to be saved from such terrible ordeals as they experience on their journeys. Is it reasonable to expect passengers after paying their heavy fares to do the work which it is the duty of such highly paid officers as the Traffic Manager, Ticket Travelling Inspectors and Railway detectives to do. The following is the Notice I have referred to:—

NOTICE.

Complaints having been received that beggars and mendicants are in the habit of interfering with the comfort of passengers by asking for alms in trains it is notified for information that the Railway Company would be prepared to prosecute them under Section 120 of the Indian Railway Act of 1890 on receipt of a complaint in writing from any passenger whose comfort has been interfered with.

2. The cooperation of the public is essential if the epractice of begging is to be stopped.

3. Passengers are further requested to bring the fact to the notice of the Station Master who is authorized to receive such beggars in their charge and remove them from the carriage.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTERSON,
Acting Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, March 21, 1924.

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RADICAL AND SURE CURE;
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It is a brain tonic, strengths the appetite, supplies Physical strength.

Powell's Syrup Hypophosphites Compound contains in an active and palatable form the Hypophosphate of Soda, Lime, Iron, Manganese, Quinine and Strychnia.

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DR. EASTON'S SYRUP: This syrup is made from the best chemicals according to Dr. Easton's Formula.

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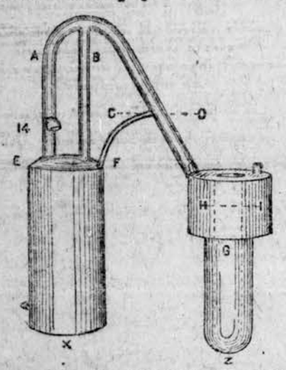

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ZEZ CONFREY AND HIS ORCHESTRA
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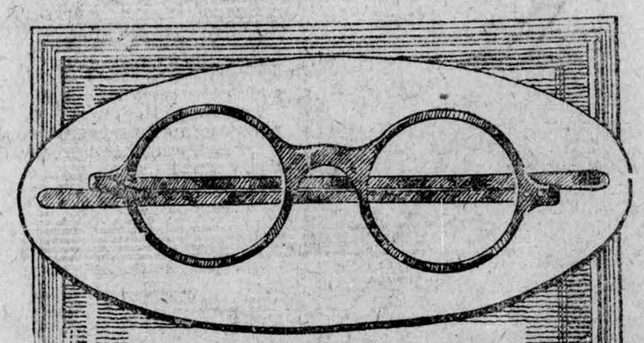

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